The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Prompt Action of the Senatorial Investigating Committee.

Visit of the Japanese to the House of Representatives.

Preparations for Debate on Civil Service Reform.

Discovery of a Scheme to Swindle the Government.

The Seneca Stone Contract to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The sales of arms to French agents is likely to receive the very fullest exposition, for there are now two full-fledged investigations at work upon it, one in each House. The Senate Committee met this morning and elected Mr. HAMLIN Chairman, though he strenuously objected to being assigned to that position. He accepted, nevertheless, and in addressing the Committee said he should favor the fullest and most searching examination into all the branches of investigation covered by the resolution. This expression was warmly concurred in by Mr. CARPENTER and other Senators present, and it was resolved that Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ be invited to be present during the examination and aid the Committee by any facts, knowledge or suggestions bearing upon the case. It was resolved to begin the investigation with the Secretary of War, who will accordingly appear to-morrow morning and undergo examination for the second time within a week on the same subject. The examination of Gen. DYER will follow. On the House side of this affair, the investigation was resumed this morning by the examination of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the alleged discrepancies. His testimony showed, in point of fact, that there were no discrepancies, and the inference was pretty plain that, if members of Congress cared to be fair and honest, and sought to know as much as they should respecting the methods of conducting the public business, no charges of discrepancies would ever have originated. It is now probable that the House Committee will ask to be discharged from the further prosecution of this investigation.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee are progressing steadily but slowly in agreeing upon a bill for reductions in the tariff. The pressure of special interests is very strong, each to save itself, and progress of maturing a bill is thus retarded. It is not true, as yet, that that Committee has agreed upon a reduction of $2 per ton on pig-iron, though they will probably reduce the duty somewhat. Mr. BROOKS this morning presented the memorial of the stove-founders of Troy, who say they consume 25,000 tons of pig-iron annually, and who ask that inasmuch as the profit of the manufacture of pig-iron now is eighty-one per cent., that the entire existing duty on pig-iron be abolished.

JAPS ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

The scene in the House today during the visit of the Japanese Embassy has but one parallel in legislative annals, that being a similar reception tendered the Chinese Embassy that came with the late Mr. BURLINGAME. It was the universal judgment that the arrangements were made and carried out with the utmost good taste. Next to the dignity of the reception, its simplicity was the most noticeable characteristic. The audience was as large as ever crowded into the House, and during the ceremony was quiet and attentive. Gen. BANKS, as master of the ceremonies, displayed all the tact and good sense for which he is proverbial on occasions of this kind. Everybody listened as closely to Prince IWAKURA'S response to Speaker BLAINE'S brief welcome, as though it were in the simplest English. There was a musical cadence in his delivery, and he seemed to be singing a Japanese song. When Gen. BANKS read the translation, it was found to be as delicate a bit of prose poetry as ever got into language. The sentiment was so neatly and cordially turned that it compelled a round of hearty applause. The members were then introduced to the Embassy, Mr. DAWES and Mr. GARFIELD leading the long line of hand-shakers.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The political debate of yesterday was continued in a desultory manner in the House today, throughout the entire sitting of the Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. By way of covering the flank of Mr. COX'S disastrous retreat of yesterday, Mr. WOOD repeated, for the third or fourth time this session, his stock speech about peculation and extravagance, overlooking, as usual, the facts on these topics which New-York furnishes. This failing, Mr. BROOKS returned to the subject of Mr. COX'S discomfiture yesterday, and as an evidence of Demoratic good-will toward the negro, said that an hour ago Mr. WOOD had marched upon the floor arm in arm with one of the Japanese Embassy. A derisive laugh from both sides of the House made the "thinness" of this plea so conspicuous that Mr. BROOKS also gave it up as a bad job. Mr. BECK, in one of his celebrated pro-Kuklux speeches, then assailed the objects of the $1,000,000 appropriation for the Courts. Judge BINGHAM stopped the Democratic speeches very suddenly by insisting that all this was but a covert method of resisting an appropriation to carry out the laws of the United States. The Committee finished the Deficiency bill before the House adjourned.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

When the Appropriation Committee, now before the Senate as a Committee of the Whole is reported to the Senate, there will be renewed debate upon the appropriation for the civil service reform movement and the execution of the new rules. Mr. CARPENTER will doubtless take the occasion to make his long-promised speech on the latest political delusion, and Mr. LOGAN promises to move a repeal of the law under which the Civil Service Board was appointed. The discussion upon civil service reform once opened, and there is no knowing where it will end, or which side will win. The additional forty clerks for the Land Office will be opposed again, but when the facts are explained there can be little doubt the increase will be made. The usual appropriation was made for the Educational Bureau, after the usual annual abuse. Mr. SUMNER has not been in the Senate this week, but the rest which he has been taking has improved his health, and if the civil service appropriation is discussed he will be able to appear and take part in the debate.

A SCHEME TO ROB THE GOVERNMENT.

The document which Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, brought into the Senate today, and had read by the Clerk, was more of a bombshell than the famous arms investigation resolution, inasmuch as it exposed an undoubted swindle which was designed to take three millions of dollars per year out of the the public Treasury, and thereby prevented anything further being accomplished in the enterprise at present. It was a great pity that Gen. SMITH'S letter, affording material for such a genuine sensation, did not fall into the hands of a genuine reformer like Mr. SCHURZ, where it could have been kept for a time, while public expectation could be wrought up by dark hints about wonderful developments, and expectation raised so that the final announcement could have been properly greeted. Still the interests of the country perhaps have been as well served. There is a great deal of talk to-night about the circular, which it seems has been sent by Mr. SMITH to all the railroads in the country, and much surprise and indignation that he should have used the information which he obtained as an Assistant Postmaster-General, for the purpose of working up a combination of railroads for a strike, with the view of putting several hundred thousands of dollars in his own pocket. His intimations that Congressmen were to be bribed are not at all relished. There is no doubt that the exposure of the scheme has utterly destroyed it.

THE SAND-STONE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the use of Seneca sandstone in the State Department foundation, ordered some time since, has been postponed hitherto because, as the resolution required the evidence of the effect of weather upon the stone, the Committee have deemed the severe Winter weather the best possible test of the material. But, now that the supervising architect, MULLETT, has sufficiently recovered to resume his duties, the investigation has been ordered to begin next Monday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the following nominations:

Wilbur F. Sanders, District-Attorney for Montana Territory; Joseph M. Hinds, of Alabama, Consul at Rio de Janeiro; Henry L. Hall, of Michigan, Consul at Valencia, Spain, vice L. H. Coit, recalled; Jas. M. Costello, Receiver of Public Money at Fair Play, Colorado Territory; H. S. Briggs, Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston; J. W. C. Bryant, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, Tennessee.

Postmasters—Volney B. Colwell, Navasota, Texas; Mrs. S. E. Edwards, Shawnee Town, Ill.; Joseph K. Moore, El Paso, Texas; John A. Colton, Belvidere, Ill.; William O. M. Penstock, Marshall, Texas; Allison J. Sherwood, Thayer, Kansas; Edwin W. Houghton, Wellington, Ohio; Thomas D. Meade, Hancock, Michigan; Davis Goddard, Orange, Mass.; Jonah F. Holmes, Wichita, Kansas.

S. M. Keene, of Maine, First Lieutenant in the revenue marine service, and the following to be Second Lieutenants in that service: Warrington D. Routh, of Connecticut; Alfred Weston, of Massachusetts; Aaron D. Littlefield, of Massachusetts; and the following as Third Lieutenants: E. N. Graham, of Maine; John Morrissey, of Massachusetts; William R. Orcutt, of Massachusetts; M. Grant Woodward, of Massachusetts; Albert Bukner, of South Carolina.

TROOPS TO ARREST KUKLUX IN ALABAMA.

General R. W. HEALY, United States Marshal at Montgomery, Ala., has applied to Attorney-General WILLIAMS for troops to aid him in arresting parties indicted at the late term of the United States District Court, held at Montgomery, for Kuklux outrages committed in Coosa, Tallapoosa, Clay, Randolph, and Russell counties. The Attorney-General recommended to the Secretary of War that the necessary troops be furnished.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Rage of the Conspirators over the Senate's Course—Organization of the Senate Committee—Mr. Boutwell Before the House Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The selection of the Senate Committee on the arms investigation yesterday has so maddened the newspaper slanderers of the Senate, that they have begotten an unusually big brood of malicious falsehoods. The thing that enraged them most was the exceeding fairness of the whole proceeding. For the first time in nearly ten years a committee was selected, not only without caucus dictation, but without conference or concert of any kind. Every member voted as he pleased, and protected his vote by the secret ballot. It is therefore simply impudent to take any member to task for his vote, when no one knows how he voted unless the member will tell. Mr. SCHURZ was simply in the attitude of a candidate for membership of the Committee, but failed for want of a sufficient number of votes. That is the consequence of his unfair and malignant course, and not the fault of his brother Senators. He got more votes this way than he would have secured in any other, yet less than one-third of the Senate voted for him. The thing that makes the dirt-flingers so very mad is that kicking against this fair proceeding hurts their own shins.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Select Committee on the Sale of Arms organized today, and will to-morrow proceed to the examination of Secretary BELKNAP and Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance. REMINGTON and others will be examined. The Committee express their determination to make a full and thorough investigation.

Secretary BOUTWELL appeared today before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and testified as to the amount received into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, from the sales of arms and ordnance stores. He gave the amount at $8,280,093 13. The difference between that sum and the amount returned by the Chief of Ordnance as having been received from those sales, ($9,360,073 72) he accounted for by explaining that the balance was not carried into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, but was paid in since then, even in excess of the sum returned; but it would be necessary to analyze the various accounts carefully, to trace up the figures, and to separate the sums paid in on account of sales in the last fiscal year from those paid in on account of subsequent sales.

THE JAPANESE IN CONGRESS.

Visit to the House of Representatives—Speeches of the Speaker and the Chief Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Long before 11 o'clock this morning the galleries of the House of Representatives, with the exception of the South-east, the Diplomatic and the Reporters' Galleries, were densely crowded with spectators. Hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The South-east Gallery, known as the Ladies' Gallery, was reserved for the families of the President, Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Senators and members of the House, and the Diplomatic Corps exclusively. Several of the gentlemen connected with the latter were present with ladies. The Speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. COX, ladies who had been unable to obtain seats in the galleries were admitted to the floor in the rear of the members' seats. The visitors were announced at the main door, when they came into the hall escorted by Gen. BANKS and other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Mr. MORI, Minister DE LONG and Consul BROOKS. The Ambassadors occupied the centre of the group. The other Japanese were arranged in the outer line immediately in their rear. Gen. BANKS addressed the Speaker as follows:

The Committee of the House of Representatives, assigned to that duty, according to its instructions, now have the honor to present to you and to the House, IWAKURA, and their Excellencies KIDO, OKOBO and ITO, Ambassador-in-Chief and Assistant Ambassadors of the Government of Japan, the honorable Secretaries of the Embassy, and the honorable Commissioners of the principal departments of Japan, with their attachés.

The Speaker addressed the distinguished visitors as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: On behalf of the House of Representatives, I welcome your Imperial Embassy to this hall. The reception which is thus extended to you so unanimously and so cordially by the members of this body is significant of the interest which our whole people feel in the rapidly-developing relations between the Japanese Empire and the American Republic. The course of migration for the human race has for many centuries been steadily westward—a course always marked by conquest, and too often by rapine. Reaching the boundary of our continent, we encounter a returning tide from your country settling eastward, seeking not the trophies of war but the more shining victories of peace, and these two currents of population appropriately meet and mingle on the shores of the great Pacific sea. It will be my pleasure to present to you personally the representatives of the people, and I beg to assure you for them, and for myself, that during your stay at our capital you will be at all times welcome to the privileges and courtesies of the floor.

IWAKURA, taking a manuscript from his pocket, proceeded to read a response in his own language. After he had finished, Gen. BANKS read a translation of the document, and asked that it might be transcribed on the House journal. It is as follows:

MR. SPEAKER AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES: On behalf of the Ambassadors of Japan, our sovereign, and the people whom we represent, we tender to you our sincere thanks and warmest friendship. We fully appreciate the distinguished honor which places us face to face in the presence of that mighty power which rules the great American Republic. Governments are strong when built upon the hearts of an enlightened people. We come for enlightenment and gladly find it here. Journeying eastward from the empire of the sunrise toward the sunrising, we daily behold a new sunrise beyond the one we before enjoyed. New knowledge rises daily before us, and when a completed trip shall have passed in review of an encircled globe, we shall gather together our treasures of knowledge, remembering that however we have advanced toward the sources of light, such onward move has revealed a further step beyond. The Government of Japan already appreciates the value of an enlightened policy toward itself and all nations, but our united assurances on our return will confirm to the people at large the friendliness of feeling so frequently expressed heretofore and now so generously exhibited to the Embassy. In the future an extended commerce will unite our national interests in a thousand forms, as drops of water commingle flowing from our several rivers to that common ocean that divides our countries. Let us express the hope that our national friendship may be as difficult to sunder or estrange as to divide the once blended drops composing our common Pacific Ocean.

The address was received with applause by the immense audience. It was then directed that introductions be proceeded with. Gen. BANKS and several other gentlemen assisted in this ceremony, Vice-President COLFAX and the members of the House passing along the line for that purpose. Representative DAWES, in behalf of the members of the House, privately expressed the gratification with which they had all listened to the speech of IWAKURA, which communication evidently pleased the distinguished visitors, who retired after half an hour's presence in the Hall—the members standing, meanwhile, and the audience applauding. After passing from the House, the Japanese repaired to the Senate Chamber, and remained there several minutes during the reading of the journal. They came and left without ceremony.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Local Option Sensation—Agricultural Boards—The Bergen Tunnel—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 6, 1872.

The local option movement has encountered an unexpected set-back in the form of a petition signed by over 400 voters of the township of Chatham, in Morris County, asking the repeal of the Prohibitory law in that township so far as to allow of the licensing of two taverns. It has been persistently insisted that the entire population of the town are in favor of maintaining the law, and the appearance of this petition, signed by more than one-half the legal voters, has very naturally produced a great deal of commotion. A bill to meet the wishes of the petitioners has been introduced, and will, it is believed, be passed by a decided vote. The Attorney-General has not yet given his opinion as to the constitutionality of the General Local Option act, and will not do so until the Temperance Alliance have indicated their wishes on the matter.

In the Senate today a message was received from the Governor, inclosing a report from Prof. GEORGE H. COOK, State Geologist, of the proceedings of the National Convention of Agriculture, recently held in Washington. Prof. COOK calls attention to the resolution of the Convention in favor of State Boards of Agriculture, and recommends the establishment of such a Board in New-Jersey. He says: "We have more than $250,000,000 of capital invested in farm lands and buildings, $21,000,000 in live stock, and an annual production from the farms of nearly $43,000,000.

In the House, the Special Committee on the Bergen Tunnel has reported that, after an investigation, they had found no ground for legislative interference with the management of the tunnel. At the hearing before the Committee, some time since, all the companies now using the tunnel expressed themselves, by their representatives, entirely satisfied with the present arrangements, and there was consequently no other conclusion possible than that arrived at.

In the Senate today, the bill providing for a Law Judge in Hunterdon County was lost. The supplement to the Bribery law, extending its provisions to primary meetings and Presidential elections, was passed.

There was an animated discussion in the House, this evening, over the introduction of a joint resolution declaring valid a certain act relative to the German Valley Railroad, which passed both Houses last year, but failed to receive the approval of the Governor. The Speaker declared the resolution to be of a private nature, and as therefore inadmissible, the time for the introduction of private bills having expired. Exception was taken to this ruling, whereupon the Speaker declared the resolution to be a second step in a game of fraud, and designed to take the place of a bill which had been surreptitiously placed upon the calendar, and by him removed. It appeared in the discussion that the bill surreptitiously introduced appeared on the minutes as having been presented by a member who was absent on the day when it was entered. The House sustained the decision of the Speaker—26 to 22.

Division of the Districts of New-Jersey as Advocated by the Republican Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The Republican caucus, to-night, agreed upon the following Congressional Reapportionment bill: First District—Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May Counties; Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Ocean and Monmouth; Third District—Mercer, Middlesex and Union; Fourth District—Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex; Fifth District—Morris, Passaic and Bergen; Sixth District—Essex; Seventh District—Hudson. This gives three certain Republican districts, two probable Republican and two certain Democratic.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Six River Steamers and Their Cargoes Wholly Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, March 7—1 A. M.—Shortly after midnight a fire broke out among the steamers at the wharf, totally destroying the following, with their cargoes: *Champion, Argosy, St. Charles, Kate Robinson, Major Anderson* and *Abeona*, also seriously damaging the immense New-Orleans wharf-boat, which may yet be destroyed. It is impossible, at this hour, to ascertain the loss, which will be heavy. The fire is still raging, but is not likely to extend beyond the boats mentioned above, as the other threatened boats have been removed by tugs.

CUBA.

The Grand Duke at a Bull-Fight.

HAVANA, March 6.—The Grand Duke ALEXIS attended a grand bull-fight this afternoon given in his honor. The British men-of-war *Eclipse* and *Royal Alfred*, Admiral FANSHAWE Commanding, and the United States steamer *Kansas*, are in the harbor.

Departure of the Governor of Louisiana from the Ranks of the Republican Parties.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—The *Times* publishes a long interview with Gov. WARMOTH, in which, after stating he had no intention of making friends with President GRANT, the Governor said: "I intend to support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. If Gen. GRANT is nominated at Philadelphia, I am unqualifiedly and determinedly opposed to his re-election as President of the United States." His reason for opposing GRANT is that GRANT supported Federal officials in Louisiana in their efforts to destroy the State. Gov. WARMOTH further said: "If, under any circumstances, I consent to become a candidate for re-election, it would only be as a reformer, on the Reform platform." A letter has been received from the Chairman of the National Republican Committee recognizing the Republican Committee of which Marshal PACKARD is Chairman as the only regular Republican organization in Louisiana.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Defeat of the New-York Ferry Reform Bill.

The Erie Classification Repeal Bills not yet Reported—Baneful Influence of Gould's Visit—A Bill to Abolish Capital Punishment—Drawing-Room Cars—Why Senator Wood's Case is not Reported—Quick Transit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 6, 1872.

Third reading of bills being the regular order in the Assembly today, the whole session was occupied without getting through the list, which numbered over forty. Among the bills that passed were two introduced by Mr. BERRI, abolishing the office of Auditor of Kings County, and "Supervisor at large" of Brooklyn. Mr. JACOBS made a final effort to save the Democrats who hold their sinecure berths, but Mr. BERRI showed that they were useless offices and a needless tax upon the people. Mr. BENNETT'S bill to regulate GEO. LAW'S ferries was on the list of third readings, but there were so many absentees that the friends of the bill were afraid to take a final vote on it lest it be killed, and so on motion of its author it was laid over until there shall be a fuller attendance. A good deal of corrupt lobbying is alleged to have been done on this bill, and it was expected that there would be a sharp contest this morning on a motion to recommit it to the Standing Committee. The stockholders in the ferries claim that the Bennett bill would be ruinous to their business, while on the other hand friends of the bill say that the Company are declaring about forty per cent. dividends on their bona fide stock, before it underwent the watering process.

ANOTHER HITCH IN ERIE.

The Assembly Railroad Committee, which was to have made a report on the Erie repeal bills, this morning, without fail, announce a further delay of twenty-four hours. The cause of this last hitch in the movement of the Committee is understood to be the Compromise bill proposed by Mr. SMYTHE, the substance of which was sent in last night's dispatch. Some of the provisions of SMYTHE'S compromise have given rise to discussions in the Committee, and another meeting is to be held this evening to try and come to some agreement. It is still hoped by the Chairman and other members of the Committee that a change may be effected which will enable them to report the O'Brien or Southmayd bill. Failing in this, they regard the substitute proposed by Mr. SMYTHE as far preferable to the simple Repeal bill introduced by Mr. HUSTED. Since JAY GOULD'S visit to Albany last week, the Erie Ring is believed to have lost ground in the Legislature, it certainly has not gained in strength either with the Committees or with members generally, and the delay that has occurred in making the report will probably work the ultimate advantage of the stockholders and the ends of public justice. The Judiciary Committee which has charge of the Erie bills in the Senate, will positively report the O'Brien bill—probably to-morrow. Two members of the Committee are absent, or it would have been reported today.

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

The hearing of the opponents of the charter of the Committee of Seventy is to commence at 4½ P. M. today before the Senate Committee on Cities, and will be continued to-morrow at the same hour. Mr. PALMER, the Chairman of the Committee, received a telegram today from Ex-Mayor OPDYKE and H. L. CLINTON, both of whom wish to speak against the charter, but say they are unable to be present today. The opponents of the charter claim that they have had no opportunity to be heard before the Committee of either House, and, although the Senate Committee are anxious to have the charter question disposed of as soon as possible, they do not feel warranted in refusing the request of its opponents for a fair hearing. Among the enemies of the charter now here are Commissioner Van Nort, Jas. W. Booth, Jas. W. Farr, Alderman Conover, Hon. Thos. E. Stewart, Michael Farrell, Charles S. Spencer, William Lambier, Ex-Aldermen Coman and Woltman and others. The Committee of Seventy are represented by Mr. WHEELER. They have already expressed their views fully, and do not propose to continue the discussion. The Senate Committee may make some minor amendments, but there is no probability of their adopting any changes by which present officials in New-York will be retained in power. If the Democrats choose to oppose a charter that throws all power back into the hands of the people, they must take the responsibility. The Republicans array themselves on the side of the Reformers, and give the people all they ask, and if a Democratic Governor vetoes their action, they will then feel at liberty to frame a charter in the interest of the Republican Party as well as reform.

RETURN OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

TOM FIELDS appeared in his seat this morning for the first time since the delivery of his master piece of eloquence against the Seventy's Charter, wherein he laid down the programme of the reorganized Democratic Party and established his claim to its leadership. He is said to have been busy in New-York during the past week reuniting and consolidating the scattered tribes of Tammany and bringing them into fellowship with the Apollo Hall and Reform Democracy preparatory to the coming Municipal campaign. Mr. TILDEN has also been absent from his seat since that eventful night when he, with his fellow Democrats, was captivated by the eloquence of the illustrious TOM, and humbly followed his lead in voting against the Reform Charter. He has not yet returned, but as he has been so seldom in his seat during the session, his absence is not missed. As long as the shining face of the new leader of the party illuminates the Chamber, the Democratic side of the House is contented and happy.

A "SURPRISE" ALL ROUND.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation expresses surprise at the following paragraph in the Associated Press dispatches of yesterday:

"The Committee on Commerce and Navigation agreed this evening to report in favor of the bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to reduce its capital stock. Considerable surprise is manifested at this action, as the matter is regarded in some quarters as being purely a stock-jobbing operation, wherein the insiders will control the funds of the Company for purposes of private speculation."

The bill referred to was a bill to enable the Pacific Mail Company to reduce their capital stock from twenty millions to ten millions, and to enable a director of the Company to reside out of the State, the reason for the reduction being that half of the business of the Company has been destroyed by the overland railroad. The need of a non-resident director of the Company is apparent from the fact that the main business of the Company is now on the Pacific Coast and in China. When the bill was introduced, the "strikers" thought they saw in it a field for their peculiar enterprise, and they have worked it diligently ever since. They first got up an "investigation," based on a bogus memorial from one LAYMAN, of Williamsburg, which turned out to be a trick in the interest of stock-jobbers. After the exposure of this fraud, the only "surprise" has been that the bill was not reported before. I am informed that the only dissenting voice in the Committee in reporting the bill was "TIM" CAMPBELL'S.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced by Senator ROBERTSON to abolish capital punishment. It is a short bill, and merely provides that any person convicted of a crime now punishable with death shall be confined in the State Prison for life. It makes no provision against the exercise of the pardoning power in such cases. The bill is tentative only, and is probably put forward to elicit the feeling of the Senate on the subject. Should there be any encouragement to follow it up it would be elaborated and perfected in this and other respects.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Senator TIEMANN introduced a bill to abolish the office of Regents of the University, and vest all their powers in the Superintendent of Public Instruction, except that the Superintendent shall not confer degrees nor legalize literary corporations. The trustees of of the State Capitol are to succeed to the duties of Trustees of the State Library and to the care of the State Cabinet of Natural History.

CRIMINAL COURTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill authorizing the Superior Court Justices, elected last Fall, to appoint ten Police Justices in said City at a salary of $7,000 each. The terms of office of the present Police Justices shall expire twenty days after the passage of the bill.

AN ERIE BILL.

A bill, said to be in the interest of the present Erie management, was introduced by Senator HARROWER. It authorizes the Blossburgh Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, to exercise all the rights of a corporation in this State.

THE DRAWING-ROOM CAR JOB AGAIN.

The bill introduced in January to permit the Third-avenue Railroad Company to contract with their President, ROBT. SQUIRES, to run drawing-room cars having been so roughly handled when before the Committee of the Whole as to leave no hope of its success, has seemingly been abandoned, and today Mr. BENEDICT introduced a general bill empowering all the street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn to run such cars. The conditions are somewhat changed in the new bill. The extra charge is limited to five cents, and no passenger is to be allowed on the car beyond the number who can be accommodated with seats without the consent of such other passengers. How the vote is to be taken on the consent expressed, the bill does not say.

A VETO.

The Governor yesterday returned to the Assembly the bill to abolish the Board of Auditors of the town of Lenox. The following is the text of the veto:

TO THE ASSEMBLY: I return, without my approval, Assembly bill No. 114, entitled "An act authorizing the election of a Board of Auditors for the town of Lenox, Madison County, and empowering other towns to avail themselves of the provisions of this act."

The bill proposes to create, in the town of Lenox only, a board of three persons, in addition to the regular town officers now provided by the general law; to abolish, in this one town only, the Board of Town Auditors which, by the general statute, consists, in all towns, of the Supervisor, the Justices of the Peace and the Town Clerk, and to devolve all its powers and duties upon the new Board of Officers thus created. This Special Board is to be elected in the same manner, and by the same constituency, as are the members of the present Auditing Board, to wit, by the people at their annual town meeting. It is manifest that the Legislature did not deem this change in the powers and duties of town officers and in the number of them, necessary or expedient in our town governments generally, otherwise it would have made the bill a general one, applicable to all the towns in the State. It is the general judgment of those conversant with such matters, so far as I can gather it, that this duty of auditing town accounts is, as a rule, performed by the Supervisors, Justices and Town Clerks of the several towns as rigidly and faithfully as any public duty in the State. This bill must have been passed with reference to some temporary abuse of power, supposed or real, in this one town. Against such abuses the people have in their own hands an effectual remedy now, by choosing fresh men to office. The Board of Town Auditors consists of the Supervisor, the four Justices of the Peace and Town Clerk, six in all; at every town meeting the people can put out of office the Supervisor, Town Clerk and one Justice of the Peace, being one-half the Board. There are a few instances in which towns are authorized to have more than four Justices of the Peace, but Lenox does not appear to be one of these. All unfaithful members of the Board of Town Auditors can be dismissed by the people at every town meeting, except those among the Justices of the Peace whose terms of office may not terminate with the then current year. If the local abuses, supposed or real, which this bill seeks to remedy, lie in improper auditing by the last-named class of officers, of their own bills, a remedy is provided in chapter 274 of the laws of 1871, which authorizes any tax-payer to appeal from the Board of Town Auditors to the Board of Supervisors of the county in respect to the audits of any bill of a Justice of the Peace.

It seems to me, therefore, that the special legislation proposed by this bill, making an alteration of the form of government of this one town, which the Legislature is, obviously, unwilling should be made in the other towns of the State, is unnecessary and unwise. One section of the bill authorizes the electors of any town in the State to make the proposed law applicable to their own town, by a vote at town meeting. This provision appears to me to be unconstitutional under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of BARTO *vs.* HIMROD, 8 New-York Reports, page 483. Even if this were not so, the adoption of the provisions of the bill by some towns, and not by others, would create a diversity in the forms of town governments which is not desirable. It is the interest of the people that there should be uniformity in the town governments, to the end that the rights and duties of the people and of their officers may be readily and clearly understood from the general statute.

The bill is special legislation, establishing a special form of government in one town, and is objectionable, in my judgment, for that reason. I feel confident the Legislature will, on reconsideration, take the same view of it.

[Tabled.] JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The Ferry Bill Defeat Opponents of the Charter—Quick Transit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly held a session of an hour and a half this evening, and then adjourned to attend the annual reception of the Albany Club, an entertainment that no member of the Legislature ever misses under any circumstances. The session was devoted to third reading of bills, and among the slaughtered innocents was the bill to regulate GEO. LAW'S Brooklyn ferries, which was defeated by a vote of 58 to 36.

THE CHARTER.

The hearing of the Seventy's Charter before the Senate Committee on Cities was rather a slim affair. SENSOR SIMON, GOV. SOLOMON, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL and JOHN WHEELER, of the Seventy, were among the listeners, and say they heard nothing deserving of a reply. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow, when Judge WATERBURY, of the Democratic Union, is expected, among others, to speak his mind.

UNDERGROUND QUICK TRANSIT.

The Joint Railroad Committee held a meeting this afternoon, and agreed, by a vote of 6 to 5, to report the Beach pneumatic scheme of quick transit underground. This is regarded by many as equivalent to killing all underground transit for the present session, as it is not at all likely that Gov. HOFFMAN, who vetoed the Pneumatic bill last year will sign it this, and as it is admitted that no underground railroad is practicable off the line of Broadway. A Sub-committee was appointed to try and combine the two plans represented in the Pneumatic and Central Underground bills, and this may possibly result in a combination that will be satisfactory to all parties. Otherwise, no underground bill is likely to become a law this session. The Committee will probably report Mr. GILBERT'S bill for an atmospheric elevated railway over the Bowery and Third-avenue, as being the most popular and practicable of all the schemes for quick transit above ground. They may also make a favorable report of Swain's three-tier or some other plan for an elevated road on the west side of the City. It is believed, however, that the horse-railway companies will do their best to kill all quick transit schemes before or after they reach the Governor.

BILLS PASSED.

The Assembly today passed the following bills:

Authorizing the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company to extend their road to Jefferson County; authorizing the Buffalo and Springville Railroad Company to change the terminus of their road; authorizing Columbia College, New-York, to take and hold lands for a college site; extending the time for the commencement of the construction of the Cattaraugus Railroad to the 10th of March, 1874; amending the act relating to the employes of the Legislature and their salaries, (it reduces the number of pages, and allows each committee a messenger;) providing for improving and laying out of Madison-avenue in New-York; amending the act establishing regulations for the port of New-York by prohibiting the throwing of offal, &c., in the rivers below Spuyten Duyvil Creek; authorizing the descent of real estate to females, notwithstanding their marriage to aliens; repealing the act providing for the transfer of the office of Register of Taxes to the Collector of Taxes and Assessments; to repeal the act providing for the election of Auditor in Kings County; providing for rebuilding and repaving bulkheads and piers in East River at Brooklyn.

DOUBLE SESSION OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Mr. MACKAY, in the Assembly, had consent to introduce a bill authorizing a double session of the Court of General Sessions in New-York. The bill was introduced in the Senate today. S.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Vice-Admiral ROWAN is improving daily.

Ensign MARTIN E. HALL has been ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Hon. R. E. BABCOCK, a leading citizen of Westerly, R. I., died yesterday.

Lieut.-Commander A. R. MCNAIR has been ordered to the *Powhatan*.

The cable to Demerara is expected to be in working order by today.

The cable to St. Kitts Island has been repaired.

Lieut. E. C. PENDLETON has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard.

Assistant-Engineer J. S. OGDEN has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was yesterday opened to Red River.

The marriage of the Marquis of BUTE will take place on the 16th of April.

Yesterday a fire destroyed four frame dwelling-houses at Cohoes.

The Legislature of Wisconsin will adjourn March 15.

Savannah, Ga., reports an earthquake shock on Friday night last.

The steamer *Missouri*, from New-York, arrived at Havana Wednesday morning.

Four citizens of Crab Orchard Spring, Ky., were fined $3,700 for partially hanging a negro.

On Saturday a party of three men were killed while blasting at the new Empire Iron-works in Trigg County, Ky.

WALTER ROFF was killed yesterday on the ice in front of Albany, by the capsizing of an ice-boat.

The safe of the Town Treasurer at Amherst, Mass., was blown open on Monday night, but only $30 were stolen.

The dwelling of a Mr. FITCH, at Peru, Mass., was burned on Monday night, the family barely escaping with their lives.

Master B. S. RICHARDS has been detached from the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

The gunnery practice-ship *Constellation* is off Alexandria waiting for the river to be clear of ice before proceeding to the West Indies.

Commander SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN has been detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

MARTIN LA TRUIT was convicted, in the Criminal Court of Washington, of keeping a gambling-house.

M. CASIMER PERIER, late French Minister of the Interior, has refused to accept the Ministry of Finance.

Commander WM. K. MAYO has been ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector in the Seventh District.

The new Baptist Church at Binghamton, which will cost about $100,000 when finished, was dedicated yesterday.

The appointment of Rear-Admiral F. POLO DE BARNABE to the Spanish Embassadorship at Washington, has been decided upon.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has decided by a vote of 63 yeas to 32 nays to maintain an accredited Minister at the Vatican.

Two of the crew of the brig *Alert*, named WM. SHORTLAND and JOHN SHETFIELD, were lost on the voyage from Porto Rico to Halifax.

The stage between Milton and San Andreas, Cal., was stopped, Tuesday, by a highwayman, and an empty treasure-box was taken.

Gov. HOLDEN has been tendered by the President the position of Minister to Peru, but he has declined.

The Centennial Commission in session at Philadelphia, yesterday morning considered the question of permanent organization.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention will be held in Providence on Wednesday, March 20.

The carpet-yarn mill of the Wilton Manufacturing Company, of Wilton, N. H., was burned yesterday; loss, $75,000.

On the night of the 4th inst. Col. LANHAM, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed at Henry Station, Tenn.

Information has been received at London of the loss at sea of the French bark *Alix*. Nine persons perished in the wreck.

The New-Hampshire clerks in the Departments in Washington have received ten days' leave of absence to vote at the State election.

FRANK E. POWERS stabbed WILLIAM MACKINTOSH during a quarrel at Boston, Tuesday night. The wound is supposed to be mortal.

The cisterns and wells at Rondout are dried up; there is much inconvenience for want of water.

The United States steamer *Kansas*, with the exploring expedition, sails from Havana for Nicaragua on Monday.

Yesterday the warehouses of the Sandusky and Cincinnati Ice Company were destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000.

Advices from Mexico state that Mazatlan is still held by the rebels. The Federal force sent from Colima have been compelled to retreat to San Blas.

The Michigan Republican State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, will meet at Jackson on Thursday, the 16th of May.

The shoe and leather interest in this country is asserted to be one-third larger than that of cotton and wool combined, and comes next to agriculture.

Commander CHAS. A. BABCOCK has been detached from duty as Inspector of the Seventh Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders.

Eleven business houses and dwellings at Mason Station, on the Murfreesboro and Louisville Railroad, were destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss $70,000.

The Maryland Republican State Convention, to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention, has been called to meet in Baltimore April 24.

JOHNNY DEVIN, alias "the Chicken," convicted at San Francisco of the murder of AUGUST KAMP, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of April.

ALEXANDER MOSELY, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and JAMES C. SOUTHALL, editor of the *Enquirer*, were arrested yesterday to prevent an anticipated hostile meeting.

The Board of Town Canvassers have thrown out the vote of the Rondout district, which gives the Supervisorship to C. F. BRILL, Democrat. His election will be contested.

In the Wisconsin Assembly, a constitutional amendment was passed restricting municipal indebtedness to five per cent. of assessed valuation.

A large still, owned by the Hamilton Carbon Company, of Petrolia, was burned Tuesday, together with the condenser, derrick and steam-engine. Loss, $15,000.

Gen. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, one of the most esteemed and influential citizens of Maryland, died at Baltimore yesterday morning at 1½ o'clock.

Gen. BLAIR has written to a friend in Missouri that not a single Democratic Congressman in Washington opposes the passive policy. How is that?

A Coroner's Jury, in the case of a Pennsylvanian, has settled the whole matter by returning a verdict that he "died of murder in the first degree from fracture of the skull."

Some prohibitionists of Michigan have called a State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, to be held in Lansing on Wednesday, June 12.

A bill passed the Wisconsin Senate, yesterday, prohibiting the purchase or receipt of grain by any other weight or measure than at the standard provided by law.

Mr. VAN NORTER, who was imprisoned at New-Orleans for contempt of Court, Tuesday, and reprieved by the Governor and released, was rearrested yesterday and imprisoned.

The Republican State Central Committee of Tennessee decided to call the State Convention to meet at Nashville, May 15, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention.

The Minnesota Republican State Committee, at its late meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the Administration of President GRANT, and recommending his renomination.

Commander W. H. DANA, United States Navy, died at the United States General Hospital, Tuesday. He belonged in Ohio, entered the navy in May, 1850, and was appointed Commander April 27, 1869.

The Massachusetts Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States gave its annual reception in Boston, at the Parker House, last evening. Major-Gen. DEVENS presided.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention will be held in Minneapolis on Wednesday, May 8. It will elect delegates to the National Convention and nominate candidates for State Auditor, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Presidential electors.

EUROPE.

The Steamer City of Washington Reported Safe.

Decisive Conclusion of the Famous Tichborne Trial.

The Claimant is Arrested and Taken to Newgate.

Shock of Earthquake in Central and Northern Germany.

Probable Difficulties Between the French Assembly and M. Thiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Missing Inman Steamer Reported Safe—End to the Tichborne Trial—The Plaintiff Taken to Newgate.

LONDON, March 6.—The anxiety which has been felt in reference to the safety of the Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left New-York on the 17th of February for Liverpool, has been happily put at rest by the arrival of the steamer *Atlantic* at Queenstown, yesterday, with reports that they had spoken the missing steamer on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in latitude 50° 30', longitude 33°. The *City of Washington* had broken her shaft several days before, and was making for Queenstown under sail. All on board were well. The celebrated Tichborne case, which has been on trial in this city for so long a time past, was brought to a sudden and most unexpected termination this morning. Upon the opening of the Court the counsel for the claimant to the Tichborne estate announced that their client had decided, in view of the action of the jury on Monday in saying they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict, to withdraw his cause before the Court. After this announcement of the counsel for the plaintiff the counsel for the defense asked Lord Chief-Justice BOVILL to issue a warrant for the arrest of the claimant on the charge of perjury, and to fix his bail at £50,000. The petition was granted, and a bench-warrant was issued for his arrest. The claimant was not present at the session of the Court this morning, and it is believed he has fled from the city. The claimant to the Tichborne estate did not, as was at first supposed this morning, leave London immediately upon his decision to withdraw his cause. Shortly after the issuance of the warrant for his arrest by Lord Chief-Justice BOVILL, he was taken into custody by the Police, and conveyed to Newgate.

GERMANY.

Earthquake in the Central Part of Europe—Bismarck on Public Education.

BERLIN, March 6.—The donations granted by the Emperor on the anniversary of the entry into Paris have given rise to much comment, on account of the largeness of the sums disposed of. It is said that Prince CHARLES, Gens. MOLTKE, ROON, and MANTEUFFEL and the Duke of BAVARIA received each 300,000 thalers. Gen. GOEBEN and Minister DELBRUCK 200,000; twelve others 150,000 each, and Gens. FABRIK and BLUMENTHAL and others were proportionately remembered. Shocks of earthquake were felt this afternoon simultaneously in Dresden, Pirna, Schandau, Chemnitz, Bodenbach, Weimar and Rudolstadt. The movement was not violent, but was more or less perceptible at intervals for over an hour. The Upper House of the Diet has under consideration the School Inspection bill. During the debate, today, Prince BISMARCK made a significant speech. He expressed his fear of the disloyal influences of the Catholic clergy, and insisted on the clause providing for the introduction of the German language in the Polish schools. He assured the Conservative members of the Diet that the Government did not intend to break with their party, but would not submit to pressure.

FRANCE.

Fears of a Ministerial Crisis—Debate on the International and Other Questions.

PARIS, March 6—Evening.—Another ministerial crisis is expected, as it is evident that a conflict between the Assembly and the Government is at hand. M. LANTON, editor of the *Corsaire*, fought a duel today with M. ROGAT, of the *Pays*. The latter was twice wounded. Signor MINGHETTI is expected to arrive here shortly on a private mission from the King of Italy to President THIERS concerning the Roman question. In the Assembly today the report of the Committee confirming the election of M. ROUHER, from Corsica, was agreed to. Debate was continued on the bill imposing penalties for connection with the International Society. M. LOUIS BLANC declared the passage of such a measure would throw France back three centuries. During the sitting a question was proposed to the Government by M. QUIRAUD, an Orleanist, with regard to the resignation of M. POUYER QUERTIER. The introduction of this inquiry was followed by prolonged excitement and uproar. M. MORNAY warmly praised the conduct of the late Minister of Finance, and demanded explanations. The Government declined to make an immediate reply, as the usual notice had not been given of the question, but promised an answer on Saturday.

CHICAGO BODY-SNATCHERS.

The Police Capture an Express-Wagon Full of Corpses—Arrest of the Resurrectionists.

From the Chicago Journal, March 2.

This morning, at about 3½ o'clock, Police-officers ROBERT BENNET and JAMES GRUBB made the arrest of a brace of body-snatchers in charge of an express-wagon containing several corpses. The men were crossing the bridge at the prescribed slow pace, when the policemen's suspicion was aroused, owing to the fact that the wagon seemed to be laden with hay, and as hay-dealers do not generally come to market so early, and bring hay in such small quantities, the policemen thought they would question the two fellows. Officer GRUBB approached the wagon, and asked the men if they had not a load of corpses, to which he received an affirmative reply. Told them that he should have to arrest them, and ordered them, if armed, to give up their weapons. The men offered no resistance, and immediately handed over two revolvers. The policemen mounted the vehicle and drove with their charge to the Union-street Station. There it was discovered that the wagon contained no less than five corpses—two males and three females, one of the latter being that of girl not over thirteen years of age. All the bodies, from appearances, had been interred but a few days. The implements found with the resurrectionists consisted of two "picks," two shovels, a lantern and two long black masks.

This morning the prisoners, JERRY F. SCHAEFFER, a medical student, and WILLIAM PEMBROKE, an employe of his, were before Justice SCULLY, who sent them for trial in bail of $2,000 each. SCHAEFFER, on his way to the station, told the officers that body-snatching was an every night occurrence, and on that account begged the policeman to make the "case" light. The Coroner was notified to hold inquests on the remains. It is believed that the corpses were disinterred at the "Potter's Field," or county burying-ground at Jefferson, and not at any of the cemeteries.

Terrible Accident to a Working Man on Anthony's Nose.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 6.—A wood-chopper named HEAD, at work at Anthony's Nose, in the Highlands, built a fire under an overhanging rock, yesterday noon, to eat his dinner by. The heat thawed the frost around the bowlder, and it fell from its place on the man, breaking both legs and one arm, and bruising his body in a terrible manner. He will die.

MILLER'S DEFENSE.

Examination of Two Conductors of the Times.

Their Opinions of Miller Unchanged—They Decline to Reveal the Names of Informants—Peculiar Line of Questioning.

The investigation by the Legislative Committee of GEORGE W. MILLER's actions as Superintendent of the Insurance Department was resumed yesterday at Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway. FRANKLIN W. TOBEY occupied the chair, Mr. BABCOCK also being present. The proceedings began at 11 o'clock. The first witness called was JOHN M. STUART, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who produced and identified the checks paid to GEORGE W. MILLER, one dated May 31, 1870, No. 9,648, on the Bank of New-York, for the sum of $2,500, for the examination of the affairs of the Company in accordance with the revised statutes, 17, chapter 463, the other being for $3,500, dated March 15, 1871, said to have been contributed toward the passage of the Miller Life bill. The former was drawn to the order of GEORGE W. MILLER, and indorsed by him; the other to the order of the Central Life Insurance Company, indorsed, "Pay to the order of GEORGE W. MILLER, R. A. MCCURDY, V. P., and counter-indorsed by GEO. W. MILLER. These checks were copied and entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

MILLER AND THE TIMES.

GEORGE JONES, publisher of the TIMES, was then called by Mr. MILLER. He testified that the TIMES was a company enterprise, organized in the form of an incorporation under the name of the NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY; they had not prosecuted any actions since the incorporation: the witness was the general manager of the paper, he managed the establishment generally, and had a general knowledge of the conduct of the paper; with regard to the character of the articles, he generally found time to read them; the witness started the paper twenty-one years ago, and had been connected with it ever since; for the last two years he had occupied the same position with regard to the paper; Mr. JENNINGS is employed on the paper.

Mr. MILLER then produced from the files of the TIMES an article headed "Strikers in a New Field," published Sept. 4, 1871, which he desired Mr. JONES to read, Mr. MILLER reading aloud from a copy which he held in his hand. Stopping at different points of the article, Mr. MILLER asked the witness if he had any knowledge of the information upon which the article had been based, or if he knew any of the parties who had stated the alleged facts alluded to in the article. Mr. JONES replied that he supposed persons belonging to the office had been sent out to gather information from various parties. Mr. MILLER then asked who those persons were, to which question Mr. JONES declined giving any answer; also to any question relative to the manner or mode of doing business in the TIMES Office.

Mr. MILLER—Do you know any party or parties, or can you produce any witness or witnesses, to sustain the allegations contained in the article?

Mr. JONES—Personally I do not know; I do not remember any names in the matter.

The witness then proceeded: He did not know what insurance company was referred to in the article; he personally had no knowledge of the source whence the information was obtained upon which the article was based; he had not conversed with any of the foreign insurance companies or their representatives, and had not seen the report of the Superintendent to the Senate on the subject of the charges against him in the newspapers; might have seen a report of the meeting of insurance men in the Underwriters' Hall, in July last, when and where Mr. MILLER announced that his trip to Europe was of a private, not public character, but he did not recollect it; had no personal knowledge or information of the facts upon which the article in question was based.

Mr. BARNES asked if it was Mr. MILLER's purpose to try the TIMES. Mr. MILLER replied he had no such purpose in view.

Mr. BARNES contended that the examination of Mr. JONES was on an entirely different subject than that for which the Committee had been appointed to investigate. He wished the examination to be confined to the subject of the resolution under which the Committee was acting, otherwise the investigation would occupy the Summer. The Committee was to investigate whole the conduct of the Insurance Department, not the editorials of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The object of this examination appeared to be to worm out enough evidence upon which to prosecute an action for libel. It matters little who gave the information to the Press. The question to be tried is, are the charges against the Insurance Department true? This course of examination by Mr. MILLER is to stifle the facts, and to strike down the efforts of reform; to dry up the sources of information by persecution. If every newspaper article is to be tried, the Committee will not be able to make their report by the end of the session. He would insist that the inquiry be confined to the strictly legal matters under investigation, and to ascertain whether or not the charges against the Superintendent are true. It would be just as right for an accused person to inquire of the District-Attorney who were the witnesses against him before the Grand Jury, as for this plan of examination to go on. Some examinations are conducted in secret, the accuser only having the privilege to appear and testify under oath. This inquiry had already taken too broad a range.

Mr. MILLER said he did not intend to infringe on the rights and privileges of the witness, but he intended to probe to the bottom this prosecution. He had been charged with almost every infamy, and at the instigation of one man the Press had been suborned and the minds of the people of the State perverted. On the side of the prosecution editors had testified not only as to what they knew but to what they had heard, written, and thought; and when the defense produces one editor, before five minutes have been occupied, an attempt is made to choke off the examination, and the witness is prevented by the man who made the charge from stating what he knows. Mr. BARNES had alluded to the District-Attorney; when Mr. JONES or the NEW-YORK TIMES is the District-Attorney for the people of the State of New-York, he would be ready to concede his point, and not till then. The statements in the newspapers are made the basis of the charges which this Committee is called upon to investigate; they are to inquire into all other charges that might be made, and they are to report on the truth or falsity of the charges. He intended to get, if possible, the information whether or not the charges have been prompted by malice, or from a desire to expose what is charged to be an infamy. This Committee commenced the consideration of this question over six weeks ago, and every facility has been given to the other side by the employment of associate counsel or detectives to get and hunt up witnesses, and yet at the very outset an effort is made to choke off the defense; he had no wish to pry into the private affairs of the NEW-YORK TIMES, but it was his intention to inquire whether or not the articles were instigated by malice, and who were the instigators; while it was his intention to "spot" the calumniators, he did not intend to pry into private affairs; he wished to learn by and from what authority those charges had been made, and he would promise not to occupy one-fourth of the time already employed by the other side.

Mr. BARNES said that Mr. MILLER's remarks had plainly shown that he did not intend to disprove the charges, but to "spot" those who had given the information, and to punish them for furnishing the truth, even to the injury of their private business. The object had been throughout the examination to suppress evidence, and witnesses had been strangely absent from the City; even the sick had suddenly left the City in Winter so that he might get the advantage of their absence; he had gone into the private business of witnesses, so that he might find a weak spot upon which to attack them, and subsequently punish them for daring to appear on the witness stand. If he had any evidence, let it be brought forward. He had all along seemed to labor under the hallucination that whoever gave information was guilty of crime. What difference did it make who gave the information, providing the information was true. If every article that had appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES was to be the subject of inquiry, line by line, he wanted to know when this examination would be finished. Who wrote the articles was a matter of no consequence in this investigation, the question before them was, Are the facts stated therein true?

Mr. TOBEY thought the discussion had gone far enough; he believed Mr. JONES knew how to take care of himself, and if the questions had the tendency to tread on the private matters of the TIMES Office, he could refuse to answer them.

Mr. MILLER then asked if Mr. JONES would furnish a witness or witnesses to substantiate the charges made in the article, that he had acted corruptly with foreign companies, and that he went abroad for the purpose of investigating the affairs of foreign companies. Mr. JONES said he could furnish no witnesses, and as far as the European trip was concerned, he did not personally know that Mr. MILLER ever went to Europe.

Mr. MILLER then asked if the witness remembered an article headed "Raising the Wind," published October 14, 1871, in which it had been stated that he, MILLER, had black-mailed the insurance companies. Mr. JONES said he remembered it in a general way.

The article was then read from the files.

The witness said he was not personally aware of any collection made by Mr. MILLER. He then added, that it must be understood by Mr. MILLER that all the information collected in a newspaper office could not possibly pass through the witness' hands.

Mr. MILLER then alluded to the word "blackmail," and asked Mr. JONES if he could give the name of the writer of the article, or of any person who could prove the facts as alleged. The witness declined giving any information relative to the management of the paper.

Mr. MILLER then asked if the TIMES had not, during the early part of the year, approved of his acts, and on the very subject upon which it had afterward condemned him?

Mr. JONES said it might have done. The TIMES generally approves of the acts of honest office-holders while so, and condemns those who are dishonest.

Mr. MILLER—Do you require, as a general rule, reliable information before attacking the public or private character of any person?

Mr. JONES—I decline answering insulting questions.

Mr. MILLER said he did not think the question insulting, and repeated it; but Mr. JONES again declined, and for the same reason.

The witness said he did not know that the expenses of the Insurance Convention had been borne voluntarily by the companies, nor did he know what had been testified to before the present Committee.

Mr. MILLER asked if the TIMES had promised to furnish witnesses to prove the allegations, would he do so?

Mr. JONES said he had before answered the question, and declined to give any names of persons connected with any articles published in the TIMES.

Mr. MILLER then produced an article published in the TIMES of Oct. 18, 1871, in which it was said that the TIMES "would make good all it had said about MILLER."

Mr. JONES did not know how Mr. MILLER might construe the article.

Mr. MILLER wished to know in what way the TIMES would make good what had been said about his course with regard to the Legislature, about the Insurance Convention, or his going to Europe, except by producing witnesses.

Mr. JONES said that personally he knew nothing of his going to Europe.

Mr. MILLER—Will you give the name of any witness or witnesses to substantiate the article in question.

Mr. JONES—I do not propose to furnish witnesses at all.

Mr. MILLER, reading a portion of the editorial article of yesterday morning, headed "Superintendent MILLER's sins of Omission," asked the witness who wrote the article. Mr. JONES declined to answer. He then asked if Mr. BARNES wrote the article, and received the same answer.

Mr. MILLER then showed the witness an article published in the TIMES of Jan. 13, 1871, headed "Another Life Insurance Bubble," and another of Jan. 9, both of which, he said, spoke favorably of his course with regard to the Great Western Insurance Company, and asked if he remembered them? Mr. JONES said it was impossible to remember all the articles published in the paper; the articles seemed to approve of his course. Two other articles of a similar character were shown to the witness.

Mr. MILLER—Were you aware of these articles when the policy of the paper was changed with regard to me? Mr. JONES said he doubtless was aware of them. To the inquiry whether or not Mr. STEPHEN ENGLISH was engaged on the TIMES, the witness replied that he did not choose to answer any question as to who was or was not on the TIMES staff, or in the office. He did not know Mr. ENGLISH by sight, and had had no conversation with him, to his knowledge, on this or any other subject.

Mr. MILLER said he only desired to show Mr. JONES that he had been imposed upon.

Mr. BARNES said that was the way Mr. MILLER avoided the issue before the Committee. He only wanted to show that Mr. JONES had been imposed upon. This had no pertinency with the question; nor had the motives which had instigated the investigation. The subject was, are the charges against the Insurance Department true or false? As to the motives, the proof will show the motives, and as to their purity, that can be left to the calm judgment of insurance companies, when relieved from the duress under which they are now laboring, and to that of the people of this great State.

An article headed "Miller's Perquisites," published in the TIMES on Dec. 28, 1871, was then shown the witness by Mr. MILLER, who asked if Mr. BARNES was the author, or had procured its insertion in the paper. Mr. JONES declined answering both questions.

Mr. BABCOCK thought a few general questions would cover the whole ground without going so minutely into particulars.

Mr. MILLER did not wish to be choked off in his inquiries, and promised if not interfered with not to occupy one day in five that had been taken up by the other side. He was permitted to go on with his questions.

Q.—When this article was published were you aware that the late Attorney-General had ruled that under the section of the act, the fees for the transfer of securities were the property of the Superintendent? Mr. JONES—I know nothing about it.

Q.—If JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of Albany, had decided that the fee of one-fifth of one per cent. for the transfer of securities was the property of the Superintendent, would you think that good authority? A.—I should think so.

Mr. MILLER—I will, therefore, offer that opinion in evidence. The following is his letter:

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1872.

Hon. Geo. W Miller, Superintendent of Insurance Department:

MY DEAR SIR: I have examined the question, and am of opinion that, as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, on the transfer of securities, you had the legal right to receive from the company making the transfer, and retain the one-fifth of one per cent. on the amount transferred, and provided for by chapter 492 of the laws of 1870, page 1099. You certainly have the right to receive it, and I see no provision of law requiring it to be paid into the State Treasury, and I conclude it was intended for the benefit of the Superintendent, by way of a contingent increase of salary. The seventh section of the "act to establish an Insurance Department," chapter 366, of the Laws of 1859, provides for the payment of certain fees by insurance companies "toward the expenses of executing this act," which do not embrace any percentage payable on the transfer of securities. It there provides that in case the expenses of the Department shall exceed the amount of "fees collected under this act and paid into the State Treasury," the excess shall be annually assessed by the Superintendent pro rata upon all stock insurance companies, and collected by the Superintendent and paid into the State Treasury. In 1870 the provision before referred to was made for the payment of the Superintendent, by one-fifth of one per cent., on the transfer of securities, but it is not required to be paid into the State Treasury. In 1871, (chapter 709 of the Laws of 1871, page 1,538,) the seventh section of the act of 1859 was amended, and provided for the collection of additional and specific fees, to be paid into the State Treasury, (but the one-fifth of one per cent. allowed by the act of 1870 is not included,) and then, if the expenses of the Department exceed the fees thus collected and paid into the Treasury, the Superintendent must make a pro rata assessment upon all the insurance companies of the State to make up the deficiency, and pay the amount into the State Treasury.

It appears, therefore, very clear that it was not intended by the Legislature that the one-fifth of one per cent. should be paid into the State Treasury, or at least no such intention is expressed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. REYNOLDS.

Mr. MILLER—Do you know what is intended in the articles by the expression, "Tammany Democrats?"

Mr. BARNES thought witnesses should not be summoned to supply definitions. The question was repeated. The witness replied that it was a designation of a political party, and had a general application to the whole State; it was, of course, the name applied to a local organization, but its influence was as wide as the whole State.

Mr. MILLER—Do you not know that I have never resided in this City, and am not a member of the Tammany organization? A.—I never saw you before this morning.

Q.—If you were convinced that incorrect charges had been made against a public man, would you not correct them? A.—If the charges against any man were proved to be wrong, we should take them back.

Q.—I am very sorry you have not watched the course of this investigation? A.—We have not reached that conclusion yet with regard to Mr. MILLER.

Mr. MILLER said that the Committee had been satisfied so far as his conduct at the Insurance Convention and his trip to Europe were concerned, and he had not seen that the TIMES had taken that back.

Q.—Did you send a man to Rochester to hunt up evidence against my private character? A.—Very likely a man was sent to Rochester to find out who you were.

Q.—And the result was the publication of a list of judgments against me? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—The list has been twice published? A.—Very possibly; I know nothing about it.

A slip cut from a paper was shown the witness, who said it looked like the TIMES type.

Q.—Do you know the firm of N. E. & G. W. MILLER? A.—No.

Mr. BARNES then objected to any further examination on that subject, and Mr. MILLER yielded.

Q.—Were you aware, when you published the articles referred to, approving of BARNES' conduct in office and denouncing me, that the *Insurance Times* published an article approving of my course of action? A.—I do not remember reading the *Insurance Times* at all.

Q.—You do not exchange with it? A.—Possibly we do; but out of fifteen hundred exchanges, how is it possible for me to remember a particular one?

Mr. BARNES objected, as the question appear to have no purport.

Mr. TOBEY thought Mr. JONES able to take care of himself.

Mr. MILLER thought they were going on very well; Mr. JONES and he would not quarrel.

Mr. JONES—Not without you commence it yourself. [Laughter.]

In reply to several questions from Mr. MILLER, Mr. JONES said he had no recollection of conversing with STEPHEN ENGLISH, to know him, and did not think Mr. BARNES ever spoke to him about the article in question.

Q.—Have you not spoken about the insurance companies presenting my wife with $24,000 worth of jewelry, and to my disadvantage? A.—I have never conversed with any one on the subject of $24,000 worth of jewelry.

Q.—Did you not dispatch a detective to find out the truth of the story? A.—No.

Q.—Did not Mr. or Mrs. BARNES converse with you on the subject? A.—I do not know anything about $24,000 worth of jewelry; I heard some gossip about some jewelry.

Q.—Did not you and Mr. BARNES agree together to send a reporter to certain jewelry stores to hunt up evidence of the reported story? A.—I swear I know nothing of the kind; there is not a word of truth in it.

Q.—Do you know the motive for the articles in the TIMES? A.—None but public motives; There could be no possible motives against Mr. MILLER personally.

A recess was then called for lunch.

TESTIMONY OF MR. L. J. JENNINGS.

After the recess the only witness examined was L. J. JENNINGS, who stated as follows in answer to questions by Mr. MILLER:

Q.—Where do you reside, Mr. JENNINGS? A.—I reside in New-York.

Q.—Are you connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES? A.—I am.

Q.—As responsible editor? A.—I am one of the editors of the paper.

Q.—How long have you occupied that position? A.—I have been on the TIMES nearly three years.

Q.—Ever since you came to this country, or thereabouts? A.—Yes, altogether since this last time; I first came here seven years ago, but since the last time I have remained on this paper steadily.

Q.—You were formerly connected with it? A.—No, not in a regular way; but I had written for the paper previously.

Q.—Your last connection with the paper commenced about three years ago? A.—About three years ago.

CHAIRMAN—As these articles have been already proved by Mr. JONES to have been in the paper, I will simply call this witness' attention to them.

Q.—Were you in the City and actively engaged on the paper during the Winter of 1870-71? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you have any special insurance editor during that time? A.—We had not.

Q.—Have you now? A.—We have not.

Q.—Have you had for the past year? A.—No.

Q.—Do the articles on insurance pass under your special supervision? A.—Yes, I may say almost all of them do.

Q.—There was an article published in the paper on the 4th of September last, headed "Strikers in a New Field;" do you recognize it, and was it an editorial? A.—Yes, it was.

Mr. MILLER then read an extract commencing:

"Among the mass of corrupt and foolish legislation engineered through the Legislature last Winter was one allowing the Superintendent of Insurance to make an examination of foreign companies, and, on the strength of this, the Superintendent traveled to Europe with his family, &c., &c."

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge with regard to the passing of that act? A.—No; I have no personal knowledge, and it will probably save a good deal of time if I tell you that I have no personal knowledge of anything regarding insurance; the subject has been inquired into by persons whom we previously ascertained to be familiar with it, and whom we considered trustworthy; having made their inquiries, they were allowed to write about the matter; that is the extent of the information I possess about it.

Q.—Did you receive information on the subject of the passing of this law from any insurance officer? A.—I am afraid I shall not be able to tell you from what sources I got information; all the information I received, as you probably know, I got in confidence; the paper is responsible to the law for anything it says, but I do not understand that I am bound to give up the names of any persons communicating information to me.

Q.—Are you a counselor at law? A.—No, not yet. [Laughter.]

Q.—You have not been retained by any persons connected with this inquiry? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Can you give us the names of the persons assuming to know the facts stated in that article? A.—No; I remember the articles and the writers of them, but I decline to give you the names; if they do not come forward, I shall say it is foolish on their part; but I shall not give the names; I think, in justice to you, they ought to come forward.

Q.—You think those informants ought to come forward? A.—I do.

Q.—You did not write the article yourself? A.—I do not feel bound to answer the question, but I do not mind telling you that I did not; but I had rather you did not pursue that line of examination; I think it would be a just and proper course that the persons should come forward who gave us our information.

Q.—I think it due to the Committee that the names of the witnesses should be given, but I do not wish you to violate any confidence, though I cannot see that it is a privileged communication. What we want is the names of the persons who, it was represented, would sustain the allegations in the article? A.—I do not quite understand your question.

Q.—I want the names of witnesses, connected with insurance companies, who would sustain that article? A.—I do not think it was brought before me in that shape; it was brought before me by persons familiar with insurance.

Q.—Was it Mr. BARNES? A.—I am not bound to answer, I think, but I will tell you it was not.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him on the subject? A.—I never had any conversation with him on the subject.

Mr. BARNES objected to that line of question.

The Chairman said as the witness raised no question of privilege on that question, the Committee could not.

WITNESS—I have not the slightest objection to answering that question, but of course I reserve to myself the right to say whose name I will divulge and whose I will not; when you ask me about a person who had no more to do with it than you had, I don't object to saying so.

Mr. MILLER—Mr. JENNINGS is well posted, and able to take care of himself.

Mr. BARNES—He is not, or he would not have answered the question. It is not proper for Mr. MILLER to poll over every one in New-York to find out who wrote the article.

Q.—Has Mr. BARNES any pecuniary interest in the TIMES that you are aware of? A.—None that I am aware of; and I am sorry for it, for his sake. [Laughter.]

Q.—I understand you as declining to give the names of any persons who were represented to you as having given information? A.—Yes; I am sorry to say I must decline.

Q.—Will you state whether they were officers of foreign insurance companies? A.—Our information did not come from any such source as that.

Q.—Did it come from the office of home insurance companies? A.—I shall be obliged to tell you that I cannot inform you where it came from; and that is as far as I can go.

Q.—Did your informants, whoever they may be, state to you that that act was the result of a conference between the agents of the foreign companies and the New-York Board of Underwriters? A.—No, I had no statement about it; it was sent in from a competent source, and inserted just as we should insert an article written by an astronomer on the comet.

Mr. MILLER read a report of a convention of the Presidents of foreign insurance companies and the New-York Underwriters, stating they had agreed on the form of the bill in question, and asking the Superintendent to approve it.

Q.—If you knew that communication was addressed to me, would you make such a publication in regard to the passage of the bill? A.—How could we know it was communicated to you?

Q.—If the knowledge of that fact was communicated to you before publishing the article? A.—I do not think I should have published the article under those circumstances; I think I would have read it first.

Q.—There was a letter addressed to the Governor by SAMUEL E. LYON; do you know him? A.—I do not know him.

Q.—Here is an extract:

"The officers of the foreign insurance companies have examined the bill, and found it substantially what was agreed upon, and would be gratified if it should meet your approval. It is the result of your suggestions last year, and is, in all respects, a wise act."—S. E. LYON.

If you knew that counsel for the Liverpool, London, Globe and other foreign companies addressed that letter, would you have felt warranted in publishing the article? A.—I should like to consider that letter carefully; if I knew everything about every subject, there are many articles I wouldn't publish.

Q.—The fact of such a letter and communication having been made was not told to you? A.—No; very few facts were communicated personally to me.

Q.—Do you remember that in July, 1871, there was published in your paper a report of a meeting of insurance officers in this room prior to my departure for Europe, and your report contained a statement, which I publicly announced, that my visit was of a private character, for recreation and rest, and not to exercise official functions abroad? A.—I don't recollect it, but I don't doubt that it was published.

Q.—Was it prior or subsequent to my departure that you received the intelligence on which this article was based? A.—Really I don't know; you must see how impossible it is for me to recall these circumstances of a year or so back, at a moment's notice.

Q.—The article was published Sept. 4. A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Do you remember an article in your paper of Oct. 14, headed "Raising the Wind," which says the Superintendent got eighteen persons together as an insurance convention, and blackmailed the companies to a large amount? A.—I think I can recall such an article.

Further extracts were read, and witness recollected the article distinctly.

Q.—Do you object to state who the writer was? A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Did you derive any information from an insurance officer that I was instrumental in collecting to defray the expenses? A.—I derived none at all, but I dare say the writer of the article did.

Q.—Was he an insurance officer? A.—I do not think I am bound to tell you; but I don't object; he was not.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of these matters? A.—No; we take information from persons whom, after proper inquiry, we find to be well-informed on the subjects concerning which they treat, and we publish their articles.

Q.—You would consider a man who acted ten years as Superintendent of the Department well informed? A.—Yes.

Q.—And would expect truthful and reliable information from him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you expect truthful and reliable information from the editor of an insurance paper? A.—I don't know why I should not; there is nothing very atrocious in being the editor of an insurance paper; [laughter;] I have heard worse things alleged against men than that.

Q.—Did the TIMES ever pledge itself to make good these charges? A.—We stand pledged to make good its charges against you or anybody else, for there is a law of libel.

Q.—Are you willing to supply evidence to substantiate the charges? A.—Not now, for I do not understand that the NEW-YORK TIMES is on trial here.

Q.—I am on trial, and the Committee have been looking, as I submit, without success, for evidence to substantiate the charges—without a shadow of success as to these two charges.

Mr. BARNES, as counsel for the Committee, objected to those assertions.

Mr. MILLER—I occupy the position of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and have as much interest as any man who, two years after he left it, assumes that he occupies it, and is receiving a salary from a company of a foreign State, to render service to them rather than to the body of the people, about which we heard so much; I am representative of the people; I have acted as such in my official capacity, and have endeavored to protect them against the insolvency of companies which resulted from the inefficient administration of that person who, upon all occasions, here proclaims his own virtue and vehement defense of the whole people, not one of whom has called upon him to protect him, and proclaims himself the guardian of the officers of companies who come forward and say the companies I wound up should have long since been wound up by him; therefore, I say I have as deep an interest as any citizen in eliciting the truth in regard to the charges of maladministration and malfeasance made against the Superintendent of Insurance of this State; I come before the Committee and challenge, now and forever, the fullest scrutiny into every act of my administration; I propose to lend them all possible assistance to come at the truth or falsity of those charges; I do not propose to be choked off by this volunteer counsel of a company, not of the people; the Committee have accepted his assistance and have given him every facility, and now I propose to defend myself against the calumnies not only of this man, but of the Press which he and his colleagues imposed upon and made victims, as the Legislature was, of his impertinent interference and falsification of facts.

Mr. BARNES—The Legislature can take care of itself, and I do not control it, especially when it proposes an investigation by a unanimous vote.

Mr. MILLER—And if I had been there I would have voted for it.

Mr. BARNES—In reference to companies becoming insolvent under my administration and afterward wound up, it is essential to prove that they were insolvent at all; I say these companies could have been saved, and were not insolvent, even under Mr. MILLER's administration, and *a fortiori* not under mine; a life company that can meet all obligations at maturity I do not think should be put into the hands of a receiver; the Great Western could insure all its risks at par; in reference to the Life Insurance Convention, I do not mean to say that the assessment on the companies was entirely satisfactory to the companies, or that the companies ought to have been assessed at all; each Superintendent should pay his own expenses.

Mr. MILLER (jumping to his feet)—I paid mine.

Mr. BARNES—I do not wish to be put on the record as admitting anything on that point; I simply state that no evidence has been offered before the Committee, and that it is probably inexpedient to go into that.

The examination of the witness was then resumed.

Q.—There was an article in your paper of Oct. 18, headed "Olcott and Miller?" A.—No doubt.

Q.—You were disposed for a long time to connect these two names? A.—They were so connected.

Q.—From the fact that OLCOTT was Secretary of the National Convention? A.—From various causes the two names were connected.

Q.—He had an altercation with Mr. THOS. MURPHY? A.—That had nothing to do with it; pray do not drag in MURPHY's name here also—what has he to do with it? [Laughter.]

Q.—(Reading)—

"The *Tribune* has a virtuous horror of corruption, in those not its friends. * * * What we shall do is to make good all we have said of Mr. MILLER, and show precisely the sort of man he is and what he is doing with the Insurance Department," &c.

Was it ever intended to fulfill that promise? A.—I think we have fulfilled it.

Q.—Then you have published all that you know? A.—By no means.

Q.—Then why don't you publish the rest? A.—Well, we will; give us time. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you mean that you would supply the proofs before this Committee? A.—How did we know this Committee was going to sit? We are very clever there, but we cannot foresee the future. [Laughter.]

Q.—Had you not canvassed in October for a Committee? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not suggest the appointment of a committee before the Legislature convened? A.—Probably we said we would produce evidence enough to justify the inquiry.

Q.—Are you aware that it is part of the business of the Ex-Superintendent to appear before the Legislative Committee? A.—No; I never looked into that point, specially.

Q.—You were not aware that he was a professional lobbyist? A.—You seem to be putting questions at somebody else through me; it is impossible for me to answer such questions.

Q.—When the article was published denunciatory of the bill were you informed by Mr. BARNES that he appeared as counsel for the home companies for the bill? A.—It will save you a great deal of trouble to tell you that I never had any conversation with him on the subject.

Q.—You had somebody else to go between? A.—You may conjecture as much as you like.

Q.—Were not those articles brought from THURLOW WEED's house, in this City? A.—Not one.

Q.—You know who wrote them? A.—I know who wrote them, and when they were written, perfectly well.

Q.—Give me the names of any witnesses that will substantiate the charges in these articles to which I have referred? A.—I cannot give you the names of persons who told me anything in confidence; but, as I said, I think it due to you that they should come forward.

Q.—In an article, Feb. 16, you state:

"The investigation has fastened on Mr. MILLER the charge of taking $4,600 for transfer of stock, and he pocketed the money which belonged to the State; but that is nothing to the extent of the rakes of MILLER's Tammany Democrat associates."

Q.—On what authority do you assert that the money belonged to the State? A.—On the authority of the writer in the TIMES.

Q.—What did you mean by "Tammany Democrat?" A.—I think people in this City know pretty well by this time what we mean by Tammany Democrats.

Q.—Were you informed that I was a member of the Tammany Society? A.—I was not.

Q.—Or that any employe of mine, or connected with the Insurance Department, was? A.—No.

Q.—Have you not frequently stated so in the paper? A.—We frequently stated that you were mixed up with them.

Q.—How? A.—In the way that all Tammany Democrats are mixed up with them—holding your appointment from them, giving appointments to them, and so forth.

Q.—Would you be willing to give your informant on that point? A.—It is matter of notoriety.

Q.—Did you know that I always lived in Rochester before my appointment? A.—I did not know where you lived.

Q.—You sent a messenger there to inquire about me? A.—No; there was a man sent there on other business.

Q.—Do you know what Mr. JONES testified to? A.—Mr. JONES is not perfectly familiar with the details of some office business; the person sent on other business stopped in Rochester on his way, and sent down that.

Q.—Sent what? A.—The information to which you refer.

Q.—The list of judgments against me? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know that my present residence is in Albany? A.—I never took pains to learn your residence.

Q.—Did you ever know that I was connected with City politics? A.—No.

Q.—Or any employe of mine? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember the testimony at Albany of GEORGE B. CHURCH, son of the Chief-Justice, that no one connected with New-York politics was employed in the Department? A.—No.

Q.—Do you not think it unjust to me, in view of the fact that I never was connected with New-York politics and the odium attached to that name, to make that imputation? A.—I do not think the course we have taken was unjust to you in any way.

Q.—I may as well ask this question to save time. Will you furnish any information or evidence, or give the names of witnesses, that will go to aid this Committee in sustaining the charges made against me. A.—You seem to me to ask an impossibility; I cannot betray confidences, and I cannot force witnesses to come here; it is not my business to go hunting for evidence for the Committee; my business is to publish news.

Q.—But in view of the promise you have made? A.—I think we have redeemed that promise; we have shown what sort of a man you are, and we have more, and will print it; that is all the answer I propose to make; it seems to me an absurd question.

Q.—I can't help it. A.—Nor I; I didn't frame the question, or I would have helped it, and not made it so absurd.

Q.—When a witness doesn't like a question he often calls it absurd? A.—I have no reason to care for your question, or either to like or dislike it.

Q.—Your paper recently contained many reflections on the action of the Superintendent in winding up the Great Western and the Mechanics' and Farmers' Life Companies. A.—Yes, I recollect something of that sort has appeared.

Q.—Were you aware when these articles appeared, that in January and February last year the TIMES had a cordial indorsement of the actions of the Superintendent in regard to these companies? A.—I do not recollect that even now.

Q.—(Handing him a slip of an article from TIMES, Jan. 19, 1871: "Life Insurance Management.")—Are you aware of that article being in the paper? A.—Yes; what do you want me to say about it?

Q.—Is it commendatory of the Superintendent? A.—It does not appear to find fault with you.

Q.—(Reads again)—"The Directors of the Great Western acquiesced in the suggestions of the Superintendent." Are you aware it was stated here that they did not? A.—No, I was not aware; perhaps if you read the whole article we shall know better what it is about.

Mr. MILLER—I accept your invitation with pleasure. [Reads on.]

WITNESS—That will probably be sufficient for your purpose; it is not a very amusing article. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLER then read extracts from articles in the TIMES Jan. 13, and another in February, 1871, commending the Superintendent for his energy in winding up two bubble companies.

Q.—Were you aware these articles had appeared in the TIMES when it began to attack the Superintendent? A.—Most probably.

Q.—The National Convention was in May, and had not the first article denunciatory of the Superintendent anything connected with it, on Oct. 14? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Did your paper denounce the Superintendent for anything connected with the Convention or winding up of these companies until after the exposure and downfall of the Tammany Ring? A.—I can't remember that; without looking back at the files, I couldn't tell; but certainly there was nothing connected with the event you mention to make us commence attacking you at that time.

Q.—Were not the attacks on me based on representations of some parties that I was a Tammany Democrat? A.—Not at all, Sir; you mean have we attacked you on account of your political opinions?

Q.—No; but were not the attacks instigated in part by intelligence that I was a Tammany Democrat? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Was such information communicated to you? A.—That charge has been repeatedly made against you in the paper, but that wasn't the ground of the attack on you as an insurance officer; that may have been an incidental part of our remarks upon you; it was not the occasion of them.

Q.—Did you believe I was part of that organization? A.—I always did believe you had a great deal to do with it.

Q.—What led you to think so? A.—Public rumor and public facts.

Q.—Your paper represented that insurance officers were making complaints against me? A.—Yes.

Q.—(Produces an article "What the Companies say of Miller's Administration")—You recognize that? A.—That is what is called a news article.

Q.—(Reads,) "One President of an insurance company stated 'we are under a despotism and tyranny,'" &c.; now, seventy-five officers have been examined here, and we could get none of them to swear that; can you give us the name of that officer? A.—No; I wish they would come forward, and I must say it is a great pity they do not.

Q.—Will you give the name of the writer? A.—No, I think it is my duty to decline; but it was a member of our staff who has no prejudice against you any more than I have; I must say my inclination is exceedingly strong to give you some information as to the men who gave us information, and now refuse to come forward.

Q.—But you are bound by your relations to the paper not to give these names? A.—Certainly.

Q.—(Reads an article of Nov. 22.) Who wrote this? A.—That is a reporter's article.

Q.—Is it from the same source? A.—I could not say positively at this moment, but it was one of our reporters.

Q.—(Reading an article about how the old Superintendent gave brief but full reports, and charged less for examinations than Mr. MILLER, who charges $200.) Have you any special information on that? A.—No; a reporter was sent round to see insurance officers, and he brought us that news, and we published it.

Mr. MILLER then handed witness a bundle of papers, which he said was a "brief" report by Mr. BARNES, and got witness to acknowledge that it was mostly reprint, except two blank pages. He then triumphantly produced one of his own, saying "Here is one of the $200 fellows."

Witness—Your's is certainly the neater looking document. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLER—Your paper charged me with securing the appointment of Tammany receivers? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know who were appointed under the Barnes administration? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know that JAMES M. SWEENY was one? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know that THOS. J. CREAMER, Ex-Senator, was another? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know there was any law giving the Superintendent power to appoint the receiver? A.—No. I am not familiar with that branch of the subject.

Q.—Was it ever represented to you by a person who was familiar with the subject that the Superintendent had such power? A.—It was represented that you had appointed many Tammany receivers.

Q.—Did insurance officers ever make such statements? A.—I cannot tell you our sources of information; they were many and various.

Q.—Give us the names of any of them? A.—I cannot; but I sincerely wish they would come forward, and complain of you to your face.

Q.—Were you aware that JOHN H. REYNOLDS and the Ex-Attorney-General gave opinions that the one-fifth of one per cent. to the Superintendent for transfer of securities belonged to him? A.—Was it printed in our paper?

Q.—I have never seen it, but I have copies of it now, and there is an opportunity of publishing it? A. (reading)—This seems new to me; I have never seen it before; it was written in January, 1872, and I couldn't have seen it before the publication of many of the articles to which you have referred.

Q.—You had a general knowledge of the Senate resolution of Jan. 18, calling for the investigation? A.—No doubt.

Q.—Did you not know that a report was made in compliance and published. A.—No.

Q.—It was published in two Albany journals, February of this year. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You probably overlooked it, as it only covered one page? [Laughter.] A.—And therefore easily overlooked. [Laughter.]

Q.—You never published it in your paper? A.—No.

Q.—I should consider it a matter of justice if you did. A.—(Taking up the report in question)—I will consider it and do the best I can; we are perfectly willing that the other side should be heard.

Q.—I may as well ask you another question to sum up. You decline to give the names of any witnesses in regard to any matter mentioned in the paper? A.—Yes, I do. If they have not the courage to come forward, I must do my duty, and I consider it my duty to withhold their names.

Q.—(Reading an article of Sept. 4, on the powers conferred on the Superintendent by the bill, with regard to the examination of foreign companies.)—Did you believe that to be the law? A.—Undoubtedly; I took the information, as I did many other things, on the strength of the character of the persons who wrote the articles; but I am not personally cognizant of the law.

Q.—Had you any information since? A.—Not any; if you had called our attention to any misstatement about you, we should have published a correction; you never called our attention to any inaccuracy. Had you done so, your statement would undoubtedly have appeared.

Q.—Do you remember the testimonial and list of names published in your paper? A.—Yes, and I was much struck with it. [Laughter.]

Q.—Were any of them among those who gave you information? A.—I should very much like to answer that question, but I am afraid I cannot.

Mr. BARNES—Who paid for that advertisement? [Laughter.]

Mr MILLER—Did Mr. BARNES pay for it? [Laughter.]

WITNESS—I don't know who paid for it.

CHAIRMAN—Do you know who procured the insertion? A.—I think the friends of Mr. MILLER.

Mr. MILLER—Wasn't STEPHEN ENGLISH the writer of articles in the TIMES against me? A.—I think I ought to refuse information on that specific point, but I believe I may tell you that he only wrote one contribution for us on that or any other subject; I recollect seeing him once and only once, in a casual sort of way.

Q.—Did you receive communications from him on the subject? A.—No; he came in one day and we had a casual conversation; I saw him so little that I should not recognize him again if he were here.

Q.—Mr. SINCLAIR was connected with your paper, and there was also a Mr. ST. CLAIR in the office? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. SINCLAIR told Mr. ST. CLAIR to interview Mr. ENGLISH? A.—No; but I should not wonder if he did.

Q.—Did you not send your reporter to interview certain gentlemen, among others Mr. WINSLOW, of the Mutual; Mr. DE WITT, of the United States Life, and myself? A.—I do not know about it, but probably the City editor may have sent him.

Q.—Did he not tell you he was sent by Mr. SINCLAIR or Mr. JONES, to wait on me with a series of questions, and that I told him if the answers were inserted without abridging or distorting them I would be glad to give full information? A.—I have some recollection that a reporter waited on you, and that you offered to make some sort of statement if we promised to publish it without alterations whatever you sent; no one in his senses would undertake to publish blindfold a statement of unknown length; but if you sent us a letter it would receive proper attention.

Mr. MILLER hands witness a large bundle of paper.

WITNESS—What is that? Is that the history of the world? [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLER—No, but a small edition of the TIMES. [Laughter.] I ask whether these are answers to these questions addressed to Mr. WINSLOW and to the questions addressed to Mr. DE WITT by the reporter? A.—I do not remember that they were; but I recollect telling the reporter that we could not publish what you might send at any length—that we couldn't undertake to do that; but if you sent us a communication we would either return it or publish it.

Q.—Was that ever communicated to me? A.—I told the reporter, and I supposed naturally he would tell you, and I heard no more of it; I did not look at the questions, and I don't know who drew them up.

Q.—Did you notice in ENGLISH's testimony that he drew up a set of questions to be addressed to Mr. DE WITT, Mr. WINSLOW and myself? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did your reporters correspond with parties outside this City in relation to this matter? A.—It is very probable; they go to work getting information, sometimes in their own way.

Q.—No result of any such work was communicated to you? A.—Not that I remember now.

This concluded the witness' examination, after which the Committee adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Argument on the Admissibility of the Warrant in Evidence—The Court Admits the Warrant—Admissions.

The trial of Mayor HALL for misdemeanor, for neglecting to audit the claims of A. J. GARVEY, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge DALY. Messrs. PECKHAM, TREMAINE, CLINTON and SULLIVAN conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. STOUGHTON, BUCKLEY, SHAFER, BURRILL, SMITH and VANDERPOEL appeared for the defendant.

The argument on the offer of the warrant in evidence, which was postponed from the previous evening, was commenced.

Mr. BURRILL objected to the introduction of this document, because secondary evidence of this character is not admissable in criminal cases. He begged the Court to examine the objection in the light of criminal law only. There was no analogy whatever between the admissibility of this class of evidence in civil and in criminal cases. He understood full well that there were always, in criminal as well as in civil cases, certain items of evidence which were required as collateral evidence, and that, in all such cases, undoubtedly, evidence of the contents of these documents could be proved, in the same manner as evidence of that description would be admitted in civil cases. But where a paper, the contents of which are sought to be proved by secondary evidence, formed a necessary part of the offense, a part of the *corpus delicti*, no case could be found in which secondary evidence had ever been allowed, unless it be a case where the paper was destroyed by the accused, or was in his possession, and he refused to produce it. He called attention to the indictment for the purpose of showing by illustration that the party by whom it was drawn, recognized the existence of that rule. The indictment, he would perceive, was originally drawn as a blank for an indictment against the officer in whose charge these papers were, and in the last page of the indictment there was an allegation that these papers were lost, while they were in the care, custody and possession of said officer, not the defendant in this action. He cited several authorities to show that as in a case of forgery or counterfeiting, the instrument should be produced. He remarked that this objection was a very serious one to the defendant, and should not be treated as technical by the prosecution. No man had suffered more, or would suffer more in certain contingencies, from the loss of the very documents of which secondary evidence was offered than the defendant. He would ask nothing more in the disposition of any questions affecting him, in regard to his conduct in these transactions, than that the papers themselves should be brought to light; and the danger to him was that under the necessities of the case evidence of an indefinite and unreliable character might be offered, and that the Court might feel bound in administering the law to annul evidence of the contents of these documents which will not be as clear and as conclusive as the papers themselves. Now, he maintained that the rule with regard to the admissability of evidence in criminal cases differed from the rule in civil cases in this respect—confining his remarks to the loss of the papers which were the subject matter of investigation—that it can only be admitted in criminal cases where they are in his possession and he refuses to produce them, or where they are lost by his connivance or neglect, or where they were destroyed by him for the purpose of effacing some evidence of this crime, and if they looked through the cases cited in the elementary books they would find that one or other of the circumstances to which he had alluded would be found to exist. He cited authorities to prove that the use of secondary evidence entailed hardship and injustice on a defendant. The principle, applicable in civil cases, that inconvenience may justify other evidence, or a relaxation of the ordinary rules of evidence, had no application whatever in criminal cases. In disposing of the question he asked the Court to be untrammeled by any general doctrine laid down in the elementary records, excepting so far as that doctrine commended itself to its favorable consideration entirely, irrespective of anything else that might be said.

Mr. BUCKLEY, on the same side, submitted that as these County claims, which the defendant was alleged to have either neglected to audit or to have improperly audited by falsely certifying to their existence, had never been in his possession or been lost by his fault; but, on the contrary, from the frame of the indictment, they were confessed to have been in the custody of another party than the defendant; that their contents in this particular indictment against the Mayor cannot be admissible in evidence. He confessed he was not an adept in criminal law, and would not be engaged in this case but from strong personal convictions, and motives of strong personal friendship; yet he had very strongly defined opinions on this question. He had made diligent researches into the laws of this State to obtain a case analogous to this, bearing upon the admissibility of secondary evidence, but had been unsuccessful save in the case found on the thirteenth of Johnson. He called the attention of the Court to the opinion given in that case, where a principle exactly the reverse of that attempted to be sustained by the prosecution here was upheld from notions of public policy. Where a person is charged, as in this case, and where the supposition is that the instrument is in the hands of the defendant, then it is presumed that the defendant himself, from his possession of the instrument, is thereby enabled to refute the charge and to establish his innocence. It is from that presumed that having the opportunity of proving guilt or innocence, and he neglect to do it, then his action shall be regarded of that character which enables him to defy the law; and the prosecution shall supply parole evidence for the non-production of the instrument. Counsel referred to the case of the State of Massachusetts *vs.* SNELL, where the Supreme Court admitted parole evidence because the defendant had entered into a corrupt and improper agreement with his brother to make away with the lost instrument. The text of that case shows that the note was secreted by the procurement and with the connivance of the defendant for his protection. The defense had the right to have conceded that the rule here to be followed must be a parallel case with the Massachusetts one. And need we say in that crowded Court-room that nobody had ever charged and there lived not a man who could be found to charge directly or indirectly the Mayor with the disappearance of those papers. If the defendant could have foreseen that these papers might have been stolen and destroyed, he would have a triple guard placed over them, so as to secure their appearance here for his justification. There lived not a man—at all events no man had yet made his appearance on that stand—who could speak as to the contents of that identical claim which formed the subject of this indictment, or who would furnish to the jury evidence as to the elements of what that claim was composed, or who would state the component parts which accompanied the claim—whether it was properly audited as we say, or improperly audited as they say. For this reason, and in accordance with the authorities he had quoted, he contended that the parole evidence now offered was inadmissible.

Mr. TREMAIN objected that a good deal of the argument for the defendant was really addressed to the jury, and not to the Court.

Judge DALY said his attention had been called to the case of The People *vs.* HOLBROOK, in the 13th of Johnson, and to this observation by the Court therein, "the reasoning employed applies with equal force to an indictment for stealing an instrument, as it supposes it to be in the hands of the defendant, and he is apprised by the indictment to produce it to falsify the record against him." At the time this case was decided—The People *vs.* HOLBROOK—the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of this State was the same Judge who afterward pronounced the opinion which has been read to the Court, in the sixth of Peters—Chief-Justice THOMPSON. So far, therefore, he is responsible as a member of the Court for this particular opinion. It is to be taken in connection with his subsequent judgment upon a point more precisely presented in the Court of the United States after he was elevated to that position; and where it became necessary, upon appeal, that the case should be determined with that accuracy and care which is always essential on the part of a tribunal in a criminal case involving either life or liberty. Chief-Justice THOMPSON, then Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of The United States *vs.* REYBURNE, states the rule. Having referred to the objection that the document itself should have been produced, a resort should have been had to the Government of Buenos Ayres to obtain it, or an authenticated copy of it, or that the master of the vessel should be produced upon a subpœna and give evidence of it, the Court used this general language: "We think the exception in this respect not well founded, but that the case falls within the rule that when the non-production of the written instrument is satisfactorily accounted for secondary evidence of its contents may be shown. This is a general rule of evidence applicable alike to criminal as well as civil suits, and there can be no reason why it should not apply to a case like the present." That rule was subsequently extended. The Court would apply it to this case by saying that there is nothing in it which would justify him in inferring that the primary evidence, the documentary evidence, is withheld by the prosecution, and that they have it in their power to produce it. On the contrary the evidence addressed to the Court has been to the effect that these papers were stolen from the public records, warranting the conclusion upon the part of the Court that they were lost or destroyed sufficiently for the purpose of entitling either party to give parole evidence of their contents. In the judgment of the Court this case of the United States *vs.* Reyburne disposes of the whole question, and we must accept that authority as final.

Mr. BURRILL excepted to the ruling of the Court as to the admissibility of the warrant, and offered the further objections "that it did not tend to prove the existence of any liability which it was the duty of the Commission of Audit to entertain." The exceptions were noted. He also made the following objections: "That the warrant did not pretend to prove that the defendant did not audit the claim, but, on the contrary, it tends to prove that he did audit, and that such is the legal presumption from the face of that document.

That if it be offered to prove the existence of a liability which it was the duty of the defendant to audit, it is not admissible, because that the indictment contains no allegation in either count as to the claim mentioned in it, or if it was a liability, which came within the jurisdiction of the defendant under the fourth section of the act.

That no evidence had been offered to prove the existence of the facts which necessarily preceded the warrant, to wit: the presentation of the claim, and the jurisdiction and action of the Board of Audit.

That the warrant is not evidence to prove the payment alleged in either count of the indictment, because the payment is wholly immaterial and forms no part of the offense of not auditing or neglecting to audit, and for the additional reasons that there is no allegation in either count of the indictment that the claim was paid upon that warrant, or that it was not a just or honest claim against the County of New-York; and for the further reason that the allegation of payment, and the false certificate as alleged, are not allegations of nonfeasance, but are charges of malfeasance, which would not be admissible as evidence under the indictment which mostly charges an omission of duty, and for the further reason which is applicable to both counts, that the indictment does not charge specifically the facts and circumstances constituting the specific offense, nor shows in what particulars the defendant neglected his duties. The indictment charges, generally, that the defendant wilfully neglected to audit, &c. And further, that the indictment contains no allegations on which the warrant is admissible as evidence. That no evidence for the prosecution, whatever, is legally admissible under the indictment."

Mr. BURRILL said these objections were not technical ones, but appeared to himself and his associates eminently proper and pertinent.

The argument on the objections will be heard this morning at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Suit Against the Sheriff—Damages for Seizure—A Singular Case in the City Court.

In the City Court, before Judge MCCUE, the suit of ABIGAIL P. WEBSTER against ANTHONY WALTER, the Sheriff, was yesterday decided against the latter. Early in December last HUGH WEBSTER, the plaintiff's husband, a grocer on Fulton-avenue, failed. Just before, his wife bought of A. T. STEWART & CO., furs and costly goods, worth over $500, on trust, and, the bill not being paid, suit was brought against Mr. WEBSTER by STEWART & CO., and a verdict obtained in their favor. Execution was issued to the Sheriff of Kings County, and WEBSTER's house, No. 4 Monroe-street, was stripped of its handsome furnishings, which were sold to satisfy STEWART & CO.'s claim.

Mrs. WEBSTER immediately sued the Sheriff to recover $1,650, the value of the furniture, and $200 for taking it away, on the ground that the goods belonged to her. This the Sheriff denied, claiming that her husband was the owner. In the trial, yesterday, Mrs. WEBSTER and her son testified that the furniture had been bought with her own money, and, the Sheriff finding it impossible to disprove this, a verdict against him was returned for $1,254.

Brief Notes.

Dr. COCHRAN, the Health Officer, still has the place of YOUNG, the butcher, on whose premises was found the veal inoculated with small-pox, under surveillance.

MICHAEL FARRELL, of No. 445 Flatbush-avenue, was held by Commissioner WINSLOW, yesterday, on a charge of offering for sale cigars which had not been properly stamped.

In the case of SILAS D. DUTCHER, assignee of the Central Bank, against the Chatham National Bank, before Justice GILBERT, yesterday, judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, was given.

The Messrs. HARPERS, of New-York, yesterday, presented thirty volumes (books of travel, adventure, biography, &c.) to the Apprentices Library of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, of Brooklyn.

The trial of WILLIAM CODY on a charge of assaulting with a hatchet PATRICK FAGAN at the liquor-saloon at No. 100 Atlantic-street, last August, was commenced, yesterday, in the City Court, before Judge MCCUE.

The case of PETER L. WILLIAMSON *vs.* JAMES H. MCKINNEY, each claiming to have been the legally-elected Collector of Taxes for Flatbush in 1871, was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, by Judge GILBERT, in favor of MCKINNEY.

Mrs. JANE MADDEN, whose husband was killed by the explosion of the *Westfield*, yesterday, for the third time, brought suit against the Staten Island Railroad Company, in the City Court, before Judge NEILSON. There are eighteen similar cases on the calendar.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, yesterday, resolved to transfer $128,000 from the special fund and $202,000 from the general fund, balances from different accounts, to the sinking fund, and to purchase $325,000 of the fund in water bonds, 6s, at 96, and to bid one-half per cent. above par for $20,000 in Kent-avenue Basin bonds.

The resolution passed by the Common Council preventing the street railroad companies from collecting fares from passengers not furnished with seats, is causing some excitement among the railway officials. Mr. THOMAS SULLIVAN, President of the Brooklyn City Railway, openly announces that he will pay no attention to the resolution.

Perils of the Sea.

The steamer *Albemarle*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Richmond, Va., brought the officers and crew of the schooner *Harry Conrad*, who were picked up at sea in a small boat, having been compelled to leave the schooner on account of a collision by which the latter was left in a sinking condition. At 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, while off Cape May, the lookout descried a small boat containing several persons, one of whom waved a flag. The *Albemarle* changed her course, and was soon alongside the boat, which contained Capt. R. A PARKER, of the three-masted schooner *Harry Conrad*, his wife and son, ROBERT BROWN, mate, WM. SMITH, JOHN MOORE and two seamen. When found the whole party were frozen so badly that they could not speak nor exert themselves. They were all taken on board and restoratives were administered, and, although badly frost-bitten, they will all doubtlessly recover, with but one exception. This exception is the Captain's wife, whose limbs were so badly frozen that amputation may be necessary. The life-boat in which they were found seated was attached by a rope to a mast of the wreck, which laid in eight fathoms, on a sandy shoal. Capt. PARKER, as soon as he was able to converse, narrated the particulars of the disaster that had befallen himself and crew. He stated that the schooner *Harry Conrad*, of which he was master, left Baltimore for New-York with a cargo of gas-coal for the Metropolitan Gas Company, on Saturday last. At 10 o'clock on Monday night, while off Cape Henry, the snow squall struck his ship. While beating before the wind, shortly afterward, a schooner coming from the opposite direction bore down upon him with all sails set. When near enough to hail, the officers and men of the *Conrad* shouted lustily for the stranger to keep off or there would be a collision. No attention was paid to this, and in a few seconds afterward the *Harry Conrad* was struck amidships by the prow of the other schooner, and a great hole was made, extending below the water-line. Seeing that his vessel would sink Capt. PARKER called to the schooner to lay to and assist him, but to this appeal no attention was paid, and the inhuman Captain of the strange vessel altered his course, and was soon out of sight and hearing. The *Harry Conrad* rapidly settled, and five minutes later, just as the Captain and his family and crew had got into the life-boat, sunk. Fortunately the masts were out of water, and rather than drift to sea, a rope was fastened to one of them, and to this fortuitous incident the shipwrecked people owe their lives. They remained tossed by the sea and racked by the bitter cold throughout the night, and until 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when picked up. The air was so cold that seas shipped by the frail boat froze in the bottom almost instantly, and it required their utmost exertions to keep it from going to the bottom by constantly breaking the ice and bailing it out. Upon the arrival of the *Albermarle* at this port the unfortunates were carried to a sloop bound for New-Haven, their home. The *Harry Conrad* was a new schooner, rating A1, and was valued at $30,000, which is not covered by insurance.

It is almost impossible to identify the craft that sunk the *Conrad*, but the inhumanity of her crew will long be remembered.

Importers' and Grocer 'Board of Trade.

The regular monthly meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday. A communication was received from cigar manufacturers, asking accommodations on the floor of the Board. A communication was also received from the oil dealers, who are desirous of making arrangements with the Produce Exchange, or the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, for exchange accommodations. Both communications were referred to the Executive Committee, with power. The Board then adjourned.

The Government Officials Accused of Bribery.

It will be recollected that Judge BLATCHFORD, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, referred to charges of bribing Government officials connected with the Customs-house, and to grave offenses in the way of smuggling, and observed that several cases of this character would probably be brought before the jury for their consideration. From inquiries made in relation to this matter it appears that the District-Attorney will not make any move to bring these cases to trial till further instructions have been received from Washington, and these are not expected until after the report of the Committee of Investigation on the Custom-house abuses has been presented and passed upon by Congress.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—179, Crew vs. Cunningham; 164, Mott et al. vs. Ship *Pawn*; 165, Babcock vs. Propeller *Electra*; 167, Hager et al. vs. Propeller *Napha*; 168, Eberhardt vs. Wessels; 169, New-Jersey Lighterage Company vs. Steam-tug *A. Corning*; 182, Wilson et al. vs. Steam-tug *General Rosencrans*; 172, Moore et al. vs. Steam-ship *Isaac Bell*.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—617, Leahy vs. National Steam-ship Company; 719½, Hurry vs. Traax et al.; 633, Kronhe vs. Aaronheimer et al.; 951, Kehan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1015, Mitchell et al. vs. Read; 1079, Holder vs. Steele; 141½, Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1299, Rhinelander vs. Lowenstein; 1345, Ray et al. vs. Martin; 1349½, Train vs. The Cooper Union; 1353, Lord vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1357, Archer et al. vs. Bradford; 1359, Anderson vs. Turmo et al; 1363, Kloer vs. Menhausen, impleaded; 1367, Spader vs. Baxter et al.; 1369, Talcott vs. Clark; 1375, Lathrop vs. Milton et al.; 1377, Miles vs. Weggenseller; 1379, Albertson vs. Hazelton; 1381, Gallagher vs. Ashenbach.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—642, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 646, Hoffman vs. Wagner; 794, Emberson vs. Dean; 432½, Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal; 66½, The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. The Central American Transit Company; 36½, Gelpeke et al. vs. Quentall; 34, The Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Anten; 360½, Focke vs. Ranke; 364, Quassick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 594½, Schepler vs. Preuss et al.; 450, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 382, Peck et al. vs. Gardner et al.; 452, Klingstein vs. Donau et al.; 454, Seaman vs. Townsend; 456, Elmendorf vs. Wilson; 460, Brown vs. Horton et al.; 466, Rothschild vs. Fernberg et al.; 468, Ryan vs. McArthur; 470, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Harmon et al.; 472, Sheldon et al. vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; 378, Kuffner vs. Kirby et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—51, Kinghorn vs. Valentine; 52, Wolfe vs. Brinerhoff et al.; 53, Robinson vs. Robinson; 55, Davidson, as Executors, vs. Morrisey et al.; 56, Young vs. Fettrech et al.; 57, Larkin vs. Wyckoff et al.; 58, Moen vs. Lawrence et al.; 59, Jones vs. Crennan; 60, Marshal et al. vs. McGregor; 61, Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.; 62, Bush et al. vs. Treadwell; 63, Williams vs. Anthony; 65, Kuhn vs. Brown et al.; 66, Spring vs. Hubbard; 67, Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.; 68, Heye vs. Phillips et al.; 69, Spring vs. Paxton; 70, Fischer et al. vs. Russell et al.; 71, Brinkly vs. Brinkly; 72, Schmitt, executor, vs. Levy et al.; 73, Beach vs. Ogden et al.; 75, Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr., et al.; 76, Rodgers vs. Mayo et al.; 77, Hastings, receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 80, Society for the Reformation Juvenile Delinquents vs. Grimm; 82, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al; 83, Ball vs. Fudicker; 84, Colton vs. Murray et al.; 86, Van Saun vs. Farley, administrator; 87, Donnellon vs. Beck et al.; 88, Hoopes vs. Wright; 89, Mylius et al. vs. Gillig et al.; 90, Dovey et al. vs. Liftchild et al.; 91, Swords vs. Bennett; 92, Faber vs. Dutassey et al.; 93, Burnham et al. vs. Cockle et al.; 94, Bailock et al. vs. Miller et al.; 95, Peters et al., administrators, vs. Meade et al.; 96, Same vs. Same; 99, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 100, Holbrook et al. vs. Hall et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—23, Wetzler vs. Closs; 36, Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Benedict et al.; 41, Batzky vs. Cuff; 44, Hawes vs. Benning; 46, Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Andrews et al.; 53, Slade et al. vs. Halsey et al.; 56, Lowthrop vs. Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company; 58, Phillips et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; 59, Shiffer vs. Goldsmith et al.; 60, Same vs. Same; 61, Philips et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; 62, Same vs. Same; 67, Mills et al. vs. Britton; 73, Rice vs. Kinney; 75, O'Connor et al. vs. O'Connor et al.; 76, Arnold vs. Schneider; 77, Russell vs. Hammell; 78, United States Patent Button Company vs. Platt et al.; 79, Ryle, Jr., et al. vs. Kuhmiler; 82, Kennedy et al. vs. Thrall; 87, Brigham vs. The Home Insurance Company; 88, Eldridge et al. vs. Clausen; 123, Waters vs. Alston; 125, Rayner vs. Benedict, executor; 127, Autonuck vs. Fisk, Jr.; 129, Belling vs. McKimberly, Jr.; 130, Wagstaff vs. Barticett; 131, Strausburg vs. Fisk, Jr. Call 151, St. John vs. Dickinson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—89, Gray vs. Haller; 1453, Worthley vs. Wentworth. Causes off February Term.—1509, Thowal vs. Pitt; 1547, Coleman vs. Leopold; 1541, The Madison-avenue Baptist Church, &c, vs. The Oliver-street Baptist Church, &c.; 1473, Clausen vs. Seaman; 1165, Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1397, Strous vs. Litchenheein; 1409, Megibben vs. Morrison; 1549, Smith vs. Barker; 1551, Wood vs. The Panama Railroad Company; 1359, Ludlow vs. Macomb; 1565, Patterson vs. Stetterner; 1567, Currie vs. Garley; 1475, The Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Richards, impleaded.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daley, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1076, Denney vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 345, Wise vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 906, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 980, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 1303, Same vs. Same; 1249, Winnie vs. Oakley; 593, Pugsley vs. Morgan; 1829, More vs. Rand; 473, Dart et al. vs. Walker et al.; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 652, Leperin vs. Landman; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1251, Steinhardt vs. Dunnington; 1231, Alden vs. Mair; 1336, Woven Asphaltic Cement Company vs. Burne; 1337, Richards vs. Wellington; 1339, Brown vs. Brennan; 1341, Peterson vs. Great American Malt vs. Grain Drying Company; 1344, Weller vs. Gibbons; 1047, Patent Water Gas-pipe Company of Jersey City vs. The Harlem Extension Railroad Company; 1348, Meyer vs. Waterbury; 1350, Lawrence vs. Cowdrey; 1352, Colgate vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 1353, Sibbals vs. Godfrey; 1354, Gordon vs. Boppe et al.; 1355, Higgins vs. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8099, Betts vs. Brennan; 7543, Hathaway vs. Farley; 8096, Nelson vs. O'Brien; 7541, Rosenbaum vs. Elliott; 8040, Felinda vs. Krurskopt; 8079, Ely vs. Brennan; 8180, Manifold vs. Traynor; 8092, Reilly vs. Hickey; 8163, McLernon vs. Harican; 8146, Trozer vs. Refus; 8179, Otis vs. Trumbull; 8180, De Groot vs. Fredricks; 8181, Aaron vs. Leon; 8253, Bates vs. Flene; 8209, Weith vs. Anceline.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—7838, Lewis vs. Harris; 8873, Mayer vs. Purdy; 7958, Reeve vs. Roessell; 8117, Warschawsky vs. Sicht; 7177, O'Toole vs. Harris; 7391, Lenniman vs. Babcock; 8152, Tracey vs. Zittlosen; 7646, Willers vs. Oliver; 7385, Lockwood vs. Jones; 7365, Scanlon vs. Strauss; 8011, Wurzburger vs. Watts; 8007, Downing vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 8183, Brady vs. Cassidy; 8186, Barry vs. United States Trust Company; 8190, Baum vs. Mill; 8191, Butter vs. Mullen; 8192, Kaufman vs. Darcy; 8193, Richter vs. Itmann; 8194, McArdle vs. Niles; 8195, Miller vs. Stanat.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9019, McDonald vs. Van Volkenburgh; 9038, Leyman vs. Ryan; —, Dalmage vs. Heason; —, Hannegan vs. Doe; —, O'Grady vs. Waterhouse; 8627, Smith vs. Mountesaile Manufacturing Company; 8729, Hoyt vs. Van Dyke; 9007, Johnson vs. Beder; 9033, Kearney vs. Buddensick; 9046, Finch vs. Feha; 9047, Dobler vs. Lecht.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Dennis Brady, robbery; 2, The People vs. Ida Pettit, felonious assault and battery; 3, The People vs. James McDonald, felonious assault and battery; 4, The People vs. William Dennis and Mary Florence, abduction; 5, The People vs. Frederick Henry, forgery; 6, The People vs. Edward Johnson, Thomas Murphy and Frederick Hubert, forgery; 7, The People vs. Henry Cowen, burglary; 8, The People vs. James Wiley, Thomas Walsh and John Williams, burglary; 9, The People vs. George Bramer, burglary; 10, The People vs. Thomas Berrigan, burglary; 11, The People vs. Frederick Schmeckpeper and William H. Harrison, receiving stolen goods; 12, The People vs. James Walker, obtaining goods by false pretences.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 6.

By Judge Barrett.

McHenry *vs.* Hazard; order settled.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hildreth *vs.* Shepherd; order settled; engrossed copy to be presented for entry.

By Judge Ingraham.

Bain *vs.* Brown; motion granted.
Hawes, &c., *vs.* Benning; motion denied; costs to abide event.
Perkins *vs.* Griffin; motion denied, with $10 costs.
The Citizens' Bank of New-York *vs.* Burbank; motion granted.
Collins *vs.* Forsch; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Cornell *vs.* Maddock; motion granted, on defendant giving the usual stipulation.
In the matter of the application of Margaret McIntosh; referred to William Mitchell, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Anderson *vs.* Babcock; motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to an application under section 317 of the Code.
Damise *vs.* Allen; motion granted.
Colman *vs.* Beard and Durkee; motion granted.
Sanger *vs.* Murray; motion denied without costs.

By Judge McCunn.

Johnson *vs.* Thomas; motion for new trial denied. See memoranda on papers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Donohue *vs.* Donohue; judgment for plaintiff.
Waters *vs.* Crawford; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Barnard.

Hayman *vs.* Gerion; demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 122.—*Butler* vs. *Watkins and Patent Nut and Bolt Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was an action to recover damages for refusal to carry out an alleged "understanding" between the plaintiff and the defendants, the first named as agent and the latter as principal. The Company is a corporation of Great Britain, and Watkins is a stockholder, and the agent thereof at New-Orleans. The trial resulted in favor of the defendants, and it is here urged that the verdict was in consequence of the error of the Court in instructing the jury that the agreement being a conveyance of a patent, or a right under it, it should have been in writing and signed by the patentees, and recorded in the Patent Office to give it validity.

No. 124.—*Dolton* vs. *Cain et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—Dolton, a citizen of New-York, sued Cain et al., citizens of Illinois, in ejectment to obtain possession of certain lands in Adams County, Illinois. Both parties claimed title, but the title of the defendants being supported by possession for many years, was adjudged to be valid, and the judgment was accordingly. The same question is presented here, plaintiff in error insisting that his record of title presents the clearer case.

No. 125.—*Dent* vs. *Ensmeger et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was also an action of ejectment brought by Dent to recover thirty acres of land lying within the commons of Carondelet, being a part of a Spanish concession to Gabriel Cerre, whose title plaintiff claimed. The defendants claimed, under a confirmation by act of June, 1812, to the village of Carondelet, of a tract for common. The judgment was for the defendants, and it is here urged that title under the village of Carondelet is inferior to the Cerre title, because of the vague terms of the act; that Congress was without authority to grant away the lands, because they had become the property of others by this Spanish cession.

No. 126.—*Steinbach* vs. *Relief Fire Insurance Company of New-York.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This is an action brought by plaintiff in error upon a policy of insurance upon his stock of fancy goods, with a privilege to keep fire-crackers on sale. This language is in writing, but the printed portion of the policy prohibited the keeping of hazardous, extra hazardous or specially hazardous articles in the store. On the trial the insured proposed to prove that fire-works were in his line of business, as a German importer and jobber, but the Court excluded the evidence and gave verdict for the Company. It is here urged that the written permission to keep fire-crackers on sale controls the printed parts.

No. 127.—*Peyton* vs. *Heincker and Polmore.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—This was a bill to obtain an accounting by the appellant, on a contract existing between the parties, and prayed that a sale of certain property in his hands should be made and the proceeds applied to the payment of the claim. The decree was in favor of the petitioners, and the appellant brought the case here, but does not appear to be heard in this Court. As the decree was for the payment of money, and as the appeal appears to have been taken merely for delay, damages at the rate of ten per cent., in addition to interest, should be awarded on the amount of the decree.

No. 54.—*United States* vs. *Farble.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—Farble enlisted in the army without the consent of his parents, being a minor, and was discharged on habeas corpus by the State Court. The Court reverses the judgment, holding that no judicial officer of a State Court has authority to discharge on habeas corpus in such a case.

No. 40.—*United States* vs. *Heirs of Vigel.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.—The Court below confirmed the claims of the petitioners to a large tract of land in the territory, estimated at 2,300,000 acres, originally granted under the name of the "Jornado del Muerte" or Journey of the Dead. This Court held that there is no ground upon which the claim can rest.

No. 120.—*Norcross et al.* vs. *Steamboat Laura.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was an action to recover for the alleged wilful sinking of the ship *Landry*, the defense was that the *Laura* assisted the passengers and crew from the ship when in a sinking condition, and then attempted to save the vessel by towing her to shallow water, but before she could be towed to a place of safety she sunk. The decree was against the libellant, and was here affirmed.

No. 89.—*Norwich and New-York Transportation Company* vs. *Wright et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—This was a suit *in personam* against the Company, the owners of the *City of Norwich*, for the sinking of the schooner *Gen. Warfick*, on Long Island Sound. The decree for the libellant was affirmed.

No. 94.—*Steamer Thomas* vs. *Seaman.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the decree was for Seaman, the Court holding that the delivery to him of the bill of lading of certain cotton shipped was intended to transfer the cotton to him as security for the payment of the draft. This Court affirms the decree.

No. 111.—*Hall & Long et al.* vs. *The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee.—This action was brought to recover the value of cotton shipped by Hall & Long, at Chattanooga, by the railroad, which was destroyed by fire while in transit. The cotton was insured, and the companies for whose use the plaintiffs sued had paid the insurance. The Court below held that the underwriters could not be subrogated to the rights of the shippers, and the judgment was for the defendant. The Court reverses that judgment.

No. 107.—*City of Lexington* vs. *Butler.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—This was an affirmation of a judgment determining the liability on certain bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

Nos. 86 and 87.—*Steamboat Telegraph* vs. *Gordon et al., and Propeller May J. Vaughn* vs. *Butler.*—Appeals from the Southern District of New-York.—These were cases of collision in the Hudson River, in which the decree below was in favor of the appellees. This Court affirms the decree.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Robinson.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

Wall vs. *Bond et al.*—The motion to grant a perpetual injunction in this case, restraining the defendant from selling a certain song in which plaintiff claimed to hold a copyright, was argued today. The only question raised in the case was, whether a copyright of literary matter gave to the author exclusive ownership after his production had been made public. Judge ROBINSON reserved his decision.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Manure Nuisance—Weekly Statistics—Vaccinations During the Week—Number of Deaths.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair. The services of Dr. MERRILL, Assistant Health Inspector, were dispensed with, as the Doctor had not reported for duty since Feb. 26, and has given no reason for his non-appearance. The attorney was directed to enter a suit against Dr. S. HIRSCH, of No. 125 East Fifty-fourth-street, for failing to report a case of small-pox which he had attended from the 15th to the 24th of February last.

The Secretary read a copy of a resolution passed on Saturday last by the Assembly, calling for information from the Board of Health in regard to the great nuisance caused by the immense manure heaps at the foot of Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, East River; the authority by which the manure depot was established, and what legislative measures are necessary to abate the nuisance. The resolution was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A communication was received from JOHN B. MORFORD, Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, setting forth that the Company have perfected wharf and steam hoisting machinery, with a capacity of removing 10,000 loads of manure, and are now removing 3,000 or 4,000 loads per day. The railroads could remove all the manure if the owners of sloops and manure would consent to ship it, instead of heaping it up in the City until it can be taken away in their own vessels. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee reported that during the week

The vaccinating corps visited 11,662 families and performed 8,737 vaccinations, of which 537 were primary, and 8,200 secondary.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Feb. 24 and March 2, 1872:

Feb. 24.—Fevers: Typus 2, typhoid 5, scarlet 86; measles 20, diphtheria 19, small-pox 78.

March 2.—Fevers: Typhus 4, typhoid 9, scarlet 63; measles 8, diphtheria 11, small-pox 74.

The Register of Records reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 594 deaths, being 27 less than for the previous week and 70 more than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 166 deaths; constitutional, 132; local, 213; developmental, 33; and violent causes, 20. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 24 to 22, and of scarlatina from 29 to 22. The mortality of measles rose from 12 to 15; of diphtheria and croup together, from 20 to 28; of typhoid fever, from 1 to 4; and of typus fever, from 4 to 11. The last disease exhibited a very unusual weekly mortality. Of its 11 deaths, 7 occurred on Ward's Island, and 6 of those in the New-York City Insane Asylum; 1 took place at Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and the remaining 3 in the City proper, viz., 1 in Vandam, 1 in Leonard, and 1 in Mott-street.

The German Immigrant Society—Election of Officers—Statistics for February.

The Board of Directors of the German Immigrant Society met yesterday and elected the following officers: President, FREDERICK SCHACK; First Vice-President, RUD. PAGENSTSCHER; Second Vice-President, JACOB WINDMUELLER; Secretaries, WM. A. SCHMITTHENNER and CARL ROSE; Treasurer, THEO. E. BUCK. The Relief Committee expended during the past month $1,224 in aid of poor emigrants. The balance in the Treasurer's hands was $8,992 83. During February 3,253 German emigrants were landed at this port, being an increase of 2,544 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The majority of the emigrants were destined for the States of Illinois and Michigan.

The Court of General Sessions—Acquittal of Hopson—Sentences.

ROBERT W. HOPSON, accused of the murder of HENRY C. LYON, on the night of Sept 4, 1868, was tried at the Court of General Sessions and acquitted yesterday. An old quarrel was said to have existed between the prisoner and deceased about the settlement of a bill for a hat which he had supplied to a man at the request of LYON, and which the latter refused to pay for. The quarrel culminated on the night of the killing. At the trial yesterday GALVIN testified that he heard HOPSON call LYON in the latter's saloon, a liar. LYON replied with obscene language, and attacked prisoner with an umbrella. Witness seized HOPSON in order to stop the fight, and as he caught hold of him he saw the flash of a pistol in his hand, and heard LYON exclaim "I am shot." In answer to cross-examination witness stated that LYON had previously tried to run a man through with a poker. ROBERT F. HANSON employed by FARRAR & LYON, corroborated the above statement, and added that HOPSON was hit on the head several times, tried to get out of the saloon, and when the pistol went off GALVIN was holding both the prisoner's hands. GEORGE W. ISAACS, who was in the saloon at the time, corroborated the testimony, and FREDERICK PORTER gave similar testimony. The prisoner testified in his own behalf, and Messrs. WM. MOSER, J. A. MILLER, THOMAS WARNOCK and GEO. C. SCHOFIELD (of MCCREERY & CO.'s, HOBSON's employers) gave him a good character. The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

After the trial of HOPSON, Recorder HACKETT sentenced the following prisoners to State Prison: THOMAS DARVIN, for highway robbery, five years; GEORGE GERSBACK, for grand larceny, four years. Judgment was suspended on WM. DELANEY, convicted of grand larceny, and he was warned by the Recorder to sin no more.

The Stove Manufacturers.

A large meeting of stove manufacturers of the United States was held yesterday at Delmonico's, in this City, for the purpose of forming a national society for the welfare of the trade. Mr. JOHN J. PERRY, of Albany, N. Y., presided. One purpose of the movement is understood to be a combination to raise the trade prices of stoves.

The Oil-Producers—The Refinery Trade.

A meeting of the petroleum refining trade was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of JOSIAH MACY & SONS, for consultation in reference to the reported propositions to monopolize the business by the South Improvement Company. Mr. CHARLES PRATT presided, and Mr. J. K. WICKES acted as Secretary. A communication was read from the South Improvement Company, requesting an interview with the trade, and a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. BOURKE, MACY and FREEMAN, to meet the representatives of the Company and report. Messrs. DAY, ROGERS and LOMBARD were named a committee to confer on the general subject with the oil-producers, after which the meeting adjourned to this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅜	600 Mariposa Pf.	¾
25,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112	100 Spring Mt'n Coal	62
10,000 do......b3	112	2500 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	62¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅜	200 do..bet. call	62⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅝	7600 do.	62⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	66⅜	1400 do.	62⅝
27,000 Va. 6s, Consol.	55¼	1600 do.	62⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66⅜	200 do......c.	62¼
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	30¾	500 do......s3.	62¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	94¾	500 do......s3.	62
4,000 do.	95	4500 do.	62
1,000 Conn. 6s, War L.	100¾	600 do......b3.	62¼
10,000 Erie 4th	92	1100 West. Un. Tel. b.c.	70⅝
10,000 do...bet. call	91½	600 do.	70⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102⅛	400 do.	70⅝
2,000 Un. Pacific 1st	91¾	100 Adams Ex.	93½
12,000 do.	91¾	300 Con. Coal of Md.	35½
5,000 do......s3.	91¾	500 do..bet. call	35⅛
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. B.	82⅛	400 Canton Co....b. c.	88
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In.	82	400 do.	89
6,000 Harlem 1st	101½	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	72¾
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	97	100 do.	72⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	90	850 U. S. Ex......b3.	67
2,000 T. & W. C. Con. B.	90½	100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.	98⅛
1,000 Gt. Wes. 1st, '88	95¼	300 do...b. c...s3.	99⅜
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	101½	200 do......c.	99⅜
2,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, Con. bs, ex int.	91	500 do.	99¼
3,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C.	93½	20000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs..bet. call	94⅛
1,000 do.	94	600 Erie R...bet. call	32⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. C. bs.	94⅜	200 do......c.	32⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	107¾	500 do.	32⅛
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	92⅜	300 do.	32⅜
5,000 Tol., P. & War. 1st, West. Div.	90⅛	400 Harlem R.	108
3,000 B. H. & E. G B.	41	600 do..bet. call	108⅛
2,000 L. Shore Div. bs.	97¾	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	93
6,000 E. T., Va. & G. 1st	93	300 do.	93⅛
200 Western Union	70⅝	300 do......s3.	93
300 do......c.	70⅜	930 do......s30.	93
500 do.	70⅜	400 do......b3.	93⅛
1000 Pacific Mail....c.	60⅛	700 do.	93⅛
3200 do.	62	45 Panama R.	84¾
500 do.	62⅛	1200 Chic. & N. W.	79⅛
3400 do.	62¼	2200 do.	79⅛
1400 do.	62⅛	400 do......s3.	79⅛
400 do......s3.	62	900 do..bet. call	78⅞
200 do......c.	62	200 do.	79
200 do......c.	62¼	300 do......b3.	79⅛
200 do......b3.	62⅛	200 do......c.	79⅛
300 do......c.	62⅛	300 do......c.	79⅛
300 do......c.	62⅜	2000 do......s3.	79⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. & H.	99⅛	200 do.	79⅛
1200 Erie	32⅛	100 N. J. Central	112⅝
300 do......c.	32⅛	100 do.	112¾
200 Lake Shore	92⅜	80 do.	113
300 do.	93	200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	113⅝
600 do.	92⅞	300 do.	113½
500 Union Pacific....c.	36⅛	10 N. J. Cen. Scrip	105
1800 do.	36⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul. b3.	58⅜
200 do......c.	36⅛	100 do.	58⅝
2200 Northwestern	78⅝	300 Tol. Wab. & Wes.	75⅜
600 do.	78¾	200 do..bet. call	75⅜
4200 do.	78⅛	200 do......c.	75⅛
1700 do.	78¾	200 do......b3.	75⅜
1100 do......b3.	78¾	560 Del., Lack & W.	106
200 do.	78⅞	500 do..bet. call	106
700 do......s3.	78⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. c.	78¾
300 Rock Island	113⅝	18 Morris & Essex	93
200 do.	113⅝	100 C., C. & Ind. C..b3.	23¾
200 St. Paul	58⅜	1500 do.	23¾
300 St. Paul Pf......c.	78⅜	900 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	45⅝
400 Tol. & Wab.....s3.	75⅛	200 do......b3.	45⅝
600 do.	75⅛	200 do.	45⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.	45⅝	700 do.	45⅝
1800 do.	45½	1200 do.	45¾
200 do......b3.	45⅝	800 do......b3.	45⅝
96 Merchants' Bk.	117	200 do......s3.	45⅛
5 Bk. of Commerce	116	1000 Un. Pac. bet. call	36⅛
20 Am. Ex. Bank	115	500 do......s3.	36½
100 Cum. Coal & Iron	66	200 do.	36⅛
200 do..bet. call	66⅛	1300 do.	36⅜
		200 do.	36⅜
		500 Bos., H. & E..b. c.	3⅝
		200 Mar. & C. 2d. Pf. b. c.	11

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	115⅛	800 N. Y. C. & H.	99¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111½	700 do..b. c...b3.	99¼
16,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112	500 do.	99⅜
3,500 do......s3.	112	700 do......b3.	99⅛
30,500 do.	112⅛	1100 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	94⅛
46,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R.	109	200 Erie R.	32⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b3.	108	100 do.	32⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	66⅜	300 do..bet. call	32⅝
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	30⅛	200 L. S. & M. So...c.	93⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	14½	200 do.	93⅛
3,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Oct. & April	29½	300 do......b3.	93⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102⅛	700 do.	93⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	91⅛	200 Cl. & P. Gtd..b. c.	90⅛
3,000 do.	91⅜	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	79⅛
20,000 U. Pac. L. G. B.	82	1800 do......b3.	79⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, c. b., ex int.	91	200 do.	79⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	92⅛	1600 do.	79⅜
5,000 C. F. & M. 1st	83⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
200 Canton Co.	89⅜	400 do.	92⅜
200 do......b3.	89½	200 do......c.	92⅛
500 W. U. Tel.	70⅛	1200 Chi. & R. I..b. c.	113⅝
400 do.	70⅝	1300 do.	113⅞
200 do......b3.	70⅜	200 do......b30.	114⅛
200 do.	70⅜	200 do......b30.	114⅛
20 Cumb. C'l & Iron	70	200 do.	113¾
800 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	62⅛	700 do......b3.	114
300 do.	62⅛	800 do.	114
300 do..bet. call	62⅛	500 do.	114⅛
500 do......b3.	62⅜	200 do......b3.	114⅛
500 do......b3.	62⅜	500 Del., L. & W.	106
200 do.	62⅜	500 do.	106⅛
800 do......b3.	62½	500 Un. Pacific...b. c.	36⅛
1900 do.	62⅛	1000 do.	36⅜
300 Panama R.	85⅛	300 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	75⅜
300 do..bet. call	85⅛	2400 do.	75⅞
		200 do......b3.	75⅛
		700 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	45⅜
		200 do......b3.	45⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 6—P. M.

The prices reported from the London Stock Exchange today are firm at yesterday's advance.

Our market continues to show increasing strength on the various issues of the Public Funds, with the same scarcity of Bonds offering which we have recently mentioned. The 1867s sold at 112⅛.

Gold has been fairly active today, though within very narrow limits; the sales in the morning being at 110 1-16, and in the afternoon at 110⅛, the final quotation resting on these figures. Both 110 and 110⅛ have been reported; but the sales at those rates, if any, were trifling. In Foreign Exchange there has been unusual dullness; the Importers, as a rule, representing themselves as lying out of money for their payments at the Custom-house, and expecting to be poor for the remainder of the current month. The asking rate for prime Sterling, at sixty days' sight, is 109⅜; but it is doubtful if even moderate lines could be placed at 109¼. For short sight, the nominal quotation is 110@110⅛.

The Money Market has been steady at 7 ₱ cent. currency interest to the brokers, with a fair share of the business in the middle of the day at 6 ₱ cent. The Broadway Bank had occasion to disturb some of its loans; but the position of the Stock market is sufficient to have furnished ready use for money at the rates quoted.

In State Bonds a light business is reported at steady quotations; the Tennessees of both issues at 66⅜@66¼, and the Consols of Virginia at 55¼. The usual inquiry existed for the established Western Railroad Mortgages, and a rather good demand for the various issues of the Union Pacific Road, the Firsts rising to 91¾.

The Stock Market has in great part recovered from yesterday's decline. In Pacific Mail, especially, the course was entirely reversed. It appears that some form of legal embarrassment was attempted last night, in the interest of lower prices; at any rate it had disappeared before the market opened at 10 A. M., for the opening sale at 60⅛ was at once followed by the bid of 62. Large dealings continued through the day, at 62@62⅜@62, and after the Second Board, in fact toward the close of the day, the price was advanced at 63⅛, at which it closed, after several sales at the price. North-western, which had fallen to 78⅛, cleared 79 again by the time the first regular session opened, and the recovery was kept through the rest of the day, with sales at 79⅛@79½@79⅛. In the other speculative shares, the fluctuations were moderate, though business was active. Western Union closed at 70⅛, having kept within a ½ ₱ cent. of this through the day. New-York Central ranged 99¼@99⅜@99¼, and Lake Shore improved from 92⅞@93⅛@93⅜@93¼. Rock Island reached 114⅛, closing at 114; and Wabash sold up to 75⅞, remaining there at the last. Ohios sold at 45⅝@45½@46@45¾; and Erie, after remaining dull at 32⅛ for an hour, began to move upward, reaching 32⅝. Union Pacific has been quiet at 36⅛@36⅜@36⅛.

In the list of investment stocks, a good inquiry existed for Panama at 85⅛, New-Jersey Central at 112⅞, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 106@106⅛. Harlem was neglected; 107½ bid, 109 asked, after a sale at 108.

Canton has been unusually strong, selling at 88@89⅜@89@90, influenced, we believe, by hopes of what is to result from the approaching annual meeting. The Quicksilver speculation was quiet, though the Preferred stock closed at 41.

This afternoon was received from Boston the news of the election, by the overwhelming vote of 323,885 shares out of 367,000, of the following Board of Directors for the Union Pacific Railroad Company: Messrs. Horace F. Clark, New-York; Augustus Schell, New-York; Joseph H. Banker, New-York; Oliver Ames, Boston; Oakes Ames, Boston; R. E. Robbins, Boston; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; G. M. Pullman, Chicago; John Duff, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; L. P. Morton, New-York; James Brooks, New-York; Sidey Dillon, New-York; C. S. Bushnell, New-Haven; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston.

The Board at once organized by the election of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK as President, and the re-election of Mr. JOHN DUFF as Vice-President. Of these fifteen Directors, all but four are re-elected, the new names being those of Messrs. CLARK, SCHELL and BANKER, of this City, and Mr. DEXTER, of Boston. The Pennsylvania names are thus replaced by those of the leaders of what is commonly known here as the Vanderbilt party, the managers, that is, of the Lake Shore Railroad, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is an alliance for the original Union Pacific party, upon which they will be congratulated generally; and the management of this great property could not well be in more efficient hands than in those of the two parties now, we suppose, permanently allied.

After the late Board the business in the Hall of the Exchange continued active, and the following quotations were made at 5 o'clock, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, May and Nov.	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	112	112⅛
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99	99⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94	94⅛
Reading	114	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	114
North-west Common	78⅞	79⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail	60⅛	63⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78⅛
St. Paul Common	58⅜	58⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	45⅜
Toledo and Wabash	75⅜	75⅜
Western Telegraph	70⅜	70⅛
Erie	32⅛	33⅜
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore	92⅞	93⅛

The speculation in the Railroads, &c., at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., was steady.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	91	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 1st ext.	103	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	94	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	104¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	91¾	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100½
Long Dock Bds.	92	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	94
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.	104	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	85½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7₱c.	104	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99⅛
U. Pac. 1st Bds.	91¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	94⅜
U. Pac. I. G. 7s	81¾	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	86⅞
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	82	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	98	Peninsula 1st Conv.	91½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	107⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	92⅝
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	87
Chi. & N. W. C. Bds.	93	Mar. & Cin. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	84½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Joliet & Chi. 1st	107
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	90½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	92½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	104	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	93
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	97	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	90½
Tol. & Wab. 2d	94½	Tol., P. & W., B. Div.	86½
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	86¾	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	84½
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	90½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	95	Bost., H. & E. 1st	38¾
Gt. West. 2d, '93	89½	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	40½
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83¾
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	91		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1872.

Gold receipts	$457,783 50
Gold payments	365,284 63
Gold balance	73,466,207 74
Currency receipts	340,430 51
Currency payments	242,702 68
Currency balance	3,015,233 91
Customs	404,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
5-20 reg., '62	111⅜	5-20 coup., '67	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111½	5-20 coup., '68	112⅛
Call bonds, '72	111⅜	10-40 reg.	107⅜
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	5s, coup.	108⅞
5-20 reg., '65	111⅛	6s, currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅜		

The following bids were made for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119⅛	Quicksilver Mining	36½
Pennsylvania Coal	210	Quick. Mining Pref.	40⅛
Maryland Coal Co.	19	Mar. Min. Co.	⅝
Spring Mt. Coal	60	Adams Express	93½
Canton Co., Balt.	90	Wells-Fargo Express	72½
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	72	Am. Mer. U. Express	69¾
Consol. Coal of Md.	35½	United States Exp.	66⅛
Cumb. Coal and Iron	66	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	63⅛
Western Union Tel.	70⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	98
City 6s, new	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	59⅞	60
Reading	114⅛	114¼
Lehigh Valley	65½	66
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	39	39¼
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

The following were the earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for

February, 1872	$431,948 81
February, 1871	328,791 08
Increase in 1871	$103,157 73

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 7-30 GOLD BONDS.

We offer at par and interest, in currency, the 7-30 bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, principal and interest payable in gold and exempt from United States tax. The fact that over $3,500,000 of those bonds were sold the past three months is proof of their popularity with investors. All marketable securites received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad*, *(which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ LAND GRANT BONDS.—By an article recently published in regard to the sales of lands by some twenty-five of the principal land grant railroad companies of the United States, it will be found that the actual price realized per acre varies from $3 07 to $13 98, and that at the head of this list stands the lands of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, running from Fort Wayne, in Indiana, northerly through the State of Michigan. The same statement shows that the lands of this Company are selling at the rate of $50,967 50 per mile of road, and the issue of bonds being but at the rate of $25,000 per mile, are thus secured not only by a first mortgage on the road, but by double the amount in lands. It is therefore apparent to investors that the security of these bonds is beyond question, as the proceeds of the lands are invested in the repurchase of the bonds. The cause of the high prices of these lands is that they are valuable lumber lands, and situated so near to the consuming population of the country, being within 600 miles of New-York City.

The bonds have 30 years to run, principal and interest, (7 per cent.,) payable in gold in New-York; coupons or registered, payable April and October, free of tax. But a small portion of the issue remains unsold. Price, 96 per cent. and accrued interest. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is a finished line running through one of the richest portions of Illinois, connecting Chicago by the shortest route with the celebrated Block Coal fields of Indiana, and by way of Evansville and Nashville with the entire South. Although but just opened, it is already earning, net, MORE THAN THE ENTIRE INTEREST on all its bonds. We are now selling the last of the issue at 90 and accrued interest. They pay 7 per cent. gold. Full particulars furnished on application in person or by mail.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers.
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND-GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by
WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Emigration Statistics.

The following table shows that the number of emigrants arrived at this port during the first two months this year was greater than during the same period in each of the three years preceding:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	5,657	4,541	3,389	4,615
February	4,451	6,233	3,489	6,933
Total	10,108	10,774	6,878	11,548

Of the emigrants during January and February this year 5,217 came from the German Empire, 174 from the Austrian Empire, 24 from Luxembourg, 271 from Switzerland, and 126 from Holland; altogether, 5,812. From Great Britain there came 4,549, of whom there were 2,128 from England, 1,742 from Ireland, 4 from the Isle of Man, 483 from Scotland, and 192 from Wales. From Elsass there were 277, and from Lorraine 90. There were 176 Scandinavians, 370 Russians, 179 French and 279 Italians.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1872.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was small, but brisk. Beeves were not quoted. Milch Cows ranged from very poor to medium; sold from $35@$65 ₱ head. Veals were in demand at 10½c. ₱ lb. Sheep firm from 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb. The arrivals of Live Hogs were light; had any been for sale from 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., could have been obtained; City Dressed sold freely from 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb., with light Pigs at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed from 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, HUME & ELLIOTT sold 48 Canada Sheep, weight, 5,820 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 155 Canada Sheep, weight 16,890 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 163 Sheep, fine-wooled Ohios, weight 8,540 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, fine-wooled Ohios, weight 1,270 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 175 Sheep, fine-wooled Ohios, weight 16,420 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 206 Sheep, weight 16,430 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb. S. MCGRAW sold 1 Cow for $65, 1 Cow for $54, 1 Cow for $50, 2 Cows for $130, 7 Veals, average weight 130 lbs. ₱ head, at 10½c. ₱ lb. J. FLOOD sold 17 Cows from $35@$65 ₱ head. P. MCCABE sold 2 Cows at $40 ₱ head, 4 Cows at $60 ₱ head.

At the Fortieth-street Sheep Market, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 175 Sheep, weight 16,050 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 16,550 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; had 4 cars due; both foregoing lots were medium wooled Ohios.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 4, 1872: 910 head of horned Cattle, 4,190 Sheep, 6,944 Hogs, 124 Horses; all except the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending March 6, 1872: 13,546 Hogs, 5,034 Sheep; 4 cars of Hogs and 4 cars of Sheep due.

Fresh arrivals this day and yesterday at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 1,181 Sheep, 50 Cows, 15 Veals.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 6—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—Miss Smith, Miss Paige, J. E. Anderson, A Fuchire, Miss T. Ray, T. Cooke, H. D. Cooke, W. P. Westrot, W. W. Smith, Chas. M. Burns, Jr., Hy. Roebuck, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Duncan, Joseph James, Mrs. J. Highhohe, F. Lambert, E. Heymorn, Hon. C. A. Ray, J. Conklin, E. H. Dewey, S. L. Fox, L. Caboocaresee, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Peirce, W. M. Anderson, T. M. Tower, D. Paton, J. Brooks, M. H. Gould, C. Y. Currett, G. Y. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs F. C. Smith, J. S. Smith, F. M. Stewart and servant, P. G. Nichols, S. A. Howe, S. A. Greene.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:25 | Sun sets......5:59 | Moon rises..5:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:25 | Gov. Island..7:14 | Hell Gate...8:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Equator, McClellan, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Barks Bravo, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Andaman, Frazier, Aspinwall, James W. Elwell & Co.; Augustine Kobbe, Carver, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Joseph Clark, Stahl, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Rio, Corbett, Cardenas, H. J. De Wolf.

Schrs. L. M. Warren, Pickering, Point-a-Pitre, B. J. Wenberg; Vicksburg, Higgins, Jacmel, H. W. Loud & Co.; R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Havana, S. C. Loud & Co.; Mary E. Woodhull, Davis, Conwayboro, S. C., F. A. Higgins & Co.; D. W. Sanders, Smith, Newbern, N. C., Jonas Smith.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Brewster, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Bark Humboldt, (N. G.,) Schweichel, Whampoa and Hong Kong Nov. 13, with mdse to Everett & Co. Had strong monsoons in the China Sea to lat. 5 N., then light winds with much rain; came through the Straits of Banca, in the Java Sea. Had light winds with much rain; passed Anjier Nov. 29, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1, and crossed the equator 28th in lon. 32; had fine trades up to lat. 20 N., then light winds to lat. 30, and from thence a continuation of N. W. and N. E. gales; has been within 200 miles of Sandy Hook for the past 10 ds., with N. W. and N. E. gales; anchored off the Highlands.

Brig Normanby, (of Pictou,) Otis, Anguilla 33 ds., with salt to G. Wessels—vessel to master. Has had N. W. and N. E. gales; carried away foretopmast head, and lost and split sails, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Anchored off the Highlands.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wisconsin and Calabria, for Liverpool; Equator, for New-Orleans; Zodiac, for Newbern.

WIND—Sundown, heavy, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 6.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed out ship John Temperly, for London; bark Cricket, for Rio; schrs. Maggie E. Gray, for Cuba; Gertie Lewis, for Nassau.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	2	Hides, No.	276
Broom-corn, bales	133	Hides, bales	188
Bees wax, pks.	2	Leather, sides	11,175
Cotton, bales	1,153	Moss, bales	42
Copper, bbls.	11	Resin, bbls.	703
Copper, cakes	310	Pork, pks.	448
Dried Fruit, pks.	76	Cut-meats, pks.	2,324
Eggs, bbls.	914	Grease, pks.	651
Flour, bbls.	2,450	Lard, pks.	1,006
Wheat, bushels	9,300	Stearine, pks.	130
Corn, bushels	32,800	Butter, pks.	1,629
Oats, bushels	7,825	Cheese, pks.	1,609
Malt, bushels	7,027	Tallow, pks.	232
Barley, bushels	4,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	354
Grass-seed, bags	1,870	Starch, boxes	1,000
Beans, bbls.	330	Tea, half chests	1,553
Peas, bushels	1,200	Tow, bales	81
Corn-meal, bags	387	Tobacco, hhds.	30
Oat-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	62
Hemp, bales	63	Whisky, bbls.	780
Hops, bales	61	Wool, bales	20

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—50 kits Fish, 5 cases Clams, 25 cases Oysters, 3,626 bales Cotton, 13,604 bushels Wheat, 10 tons Tallow-scrap, 6 bbls. Lard-oil, 50 boxes Clocks, 150 boxes Bacon, 36 pks. Furs, 6 cases Bromine, 166 bags Clover-seed, 50 tcs. Lard, 25 tcs. Beef, 6 bbls. Lard.

By the bark *Bravo*, for Cork and orders—26,553 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Rio*, for Cardenas—3,363 lbs. Ham, 1,600 lbs. Lard, 100 cases Oil, 250 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Plaster, 40 bales Paper, 24 cases Pickles, 36 kegs Beef, 100 lbs. Bacon, 134 bdls. Hoops, 373 Empty Tierces.

By the schooner *Lizzie Batchelder*, for Havana—100 bbls. Pork, 53 pks. Clocks, 40 pks. Coal Trays, 168 bags Sumac, 30 cases Spirits Turpentine, 2 boxes Hearse, 37 bbls. Chalk, 496 Trunks, 188 pks. Hardware, 11 pks. Paint, 20 cases Chairs, 136 pieces Lumber, 12 boxes Furniture, 109 bbls. Beans, 320 tons Stone, 825 bbls. Flour, 20 Store Trucks, 6 cases Duck, 16 bbls. Pitch, 12 bbls. Resin, 49 bbls. Tar, 3 boxes Pumps, 4 bbls. Twine, 50 bales Oakum, 10 bbls. Brick, 96 Oars, 1,760 cases Riddles, 8 bdls Whalebone, 2 bales Jute, 12 bdls. Pails, 12 boxes Clothes Pins, 10 pks. Tubs.

By the schooner *R. W. Godfrey*, for Havana—350 tons Stone, 350 bales Hay.

By the bark *Audaman*, for Aspinwall—605 tons Coal.

By the schooner *Impulse*, for Demerara, (additional)—62 boxes Drugs, 3 boxes Maizena, 3 boxes Cornstarch.

By the schooner *L. M. Warren*, for Point-a-Pitre—35 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 4,000 lbs. Lard, 3,047 lbs. Ham, 1,535 lbs. Shoulders, 35 bags Beans, 150 boxes Herrings, 75 bags Oats, 25 bags Corn, 287 bbls. Flour, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 100 Shooks.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet, today, for all kinds within our previous range; 2,000 bags Rio, by the *Cricket*, were reported sold at Baltimore on private terms.

COTTON—The offerings for early delivery have been fair, and the demand has been moderate, leading to a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 3,425 bales, including 778 bales to shippers, 632 bales to spinners, and 2,015 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the dealings have been less extensive, and prices have been quoted off 3-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 14,900 bales, (7,200 bales today, and 7,700 bales last evening,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 200 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c.; April, 900 bales at 22 13-16c., 2,700 bales at 22⅞c., 1,100 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c.; May, 600 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 23¼c., 300 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c.; June, 400 bales at 23½c. Exchanged—1c. paid to exchange 100 March for 100 May. And today, for March, 100 bales at 22 5-16c.; April, 1,000 bales at 22⅞c., 500 bales at 22 13-16c., 600 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 800 bales at 22¾c., 700 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 400 bales at 22¾c., 400 bales at 22 13-16c., 500 bales at 22¾c.; 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 400 bales at 22¾c.; May, 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 1,200 bales at 23¼c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 23⅜c., 300 bales at 23¼c.; June, 100 bales at 23 5-16c.; August, 100 bales at 23c.; September, 100 bales at 21⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: March, 22.34c.; April, 22.90c.; May, 23.38c.; June, 23.51c.; July, 23⅝c.; August, 23⅛c.; September, 21⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 1,153 bales; Including 745 bales from Savannah, 408 bales, per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 6,326 bales, and thus far this week 32,230 bales, against 51,774 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,288,898 bales, against 3,604,291 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅜	20	20⅛	20½
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21¾	21⅞
Low Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅝	22¾
Middling	22¾	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been very dull in all kinds of State and Western Flour, with values quoted decidedly weak, and, for straight lines, more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,400 bbls., all told, including Sour Flour, at $4 70@$6 75, inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$6 90; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 575 bbls. at $6 40@$8 50 for ordinary to very good, and $6 50@$10 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour is quoted at $8 50@$8 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been inactive, since our last, at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal continues in limited demand at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 80@$3 85 for Yellow, $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, and wholly nominal as to price, sales having been confined to small lots of Red Pennsylvania and Western at $1 67@$1 70 ₱ bushel. A bid was reported of $1 54 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, delivered, which was unsatisfactory to holders, who claimed 2c.@3c. higher than this rate. The offerings were not particularly urgent, notwithstanding the extreme dullness....Corn has been held with a fair show of confidence, but has been comparatively quiet. Offerings of prime samples restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 69c.@71½c. for New, in lots, chiefly at 71c.@71½c. for prime samples, delivered; 71¾c.@72c. for Yellow and White Western; 71¾c.@71¾c. for Yellow Southern, and, nominally, 73c.@75c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been inactive since our last, yet quoted about steady. ....Barley has been quiet and less buoyant as to price; sales 7000 bushels at $1 14 for Canada West (called Bay,) and 75c.@78c. for State....Barley Malt has been dull at former nominal quotations....Oats have been in light stock and held with firmness, but have been in slack request. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52½c.@53c. for Mixed Western, in store, and 55c.@58c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice, ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Manila has been in some demand and quoted at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; 100 bales sold to arrive on private terms. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales were disposed of at 3⅝c. ₱ lb. Market otherwise dull.

HOPS—With light receipts and a moderate call from brewers, prices have been supported. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@65c., the latter rate for extra fine; crop of 1870 at 10c.@30c.; older growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 50c.@75c.

MOLASSES—Business has been dull, today, sales having been confined to 18) bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 64c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and depressed, with Strained quoted at $2 45@$2 55 ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 500 bbls. to arrive, on private terms....Tar, steady, though slow of sale....Spirits Turpentine has been in reduced stock and moderate request on the advanced basis of 85c.@85½c. from dock and delivered; sales, 80 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Though trade has been comparatively spiritless, holders have shown confidence in values, and have been offering stock with reserve.....Refined has been quiet but firm in the local market at 22⅝c.@22¾c.; sales 1,000 bbls. at the latter rate, for early delivery. A sale of 3,400 bbls. Oleaphine (of choice City make) was reported, for March delivery, for export, at 24½c. ₱ gallon....At Philadelphia Standard White was quoted at 21⅞c.@21⅞c., for prompt delivery, and 22⅛c.@22¼c. for last half of March, but without animation....Refined, in cases, dull at 27¾c.@28¼c.; sales, 5,000 cases ... Crude quiet at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude at 17c.@17¼c....Naphtha nominal at 10¾c.@11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and irregular, with very little call for any description for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 185 bbls. at $13 25 for old Western Mess; $13 37½@$13 75 for new Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted for new Western Mess, but at easier prices under more liberal offerings; sales, 3,750 bbls., including 1,500 bbls., seller March, at $13 25; 750 bbls., seller April, at $13 40@$13 50, and 1,500 bbls., seller July, at $13 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in request and steady at 6¼c.@6¾c. for City, and 5⅞c.@6c., chiefly at 5⅞c., for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in demand at 8¾c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last include 130 pks. Pickled Hams at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 60 boxes Bellies at 7¾c.@8c., ₱ lb....Bacon has been very moderately sought after at about former figures; sales, 250 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Western and City; 100 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c.; 100 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 100 boxes light City, fancy cuts, (Lockitt's,) at 8¾c.; also 100 boxes Short Ribs, April delivery, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been heavy and lower under freer offerings and a less confident demand. Sales have been reported of 1,350 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9⅝c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9¼c.@9⅝c. for Kettle-rendered; 9¼c. for prime City; 8¾c.@9c. for No. 1. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 2,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller March, at 9⅛c.; 1,500 tcs., seller April, at 9¼c.; and 250 tcs., seller June, at 9⅜c. Also, for prompt delivery at Chicago, 1,000 tcs at 8⅝c....Beef continues in limited demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull but steady at from $15@$18 for new Prime Mess, and $15@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$24 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce; sales, 110 tcs. Beef Hams have been in slack request at $22@$26 as the extremes. Sales, 130 bbls., in lots. ....There has been a moderate home trade call for the better grades of Butter, which have not been offered freely and which have been quoted steady. For other qualities very little inquiry has been noted, and values have been somewhat irregular. Shippers have been slow and unsatisfactory in their bidding....The available stock of the finer makes of Cheese has been reduced by recent purchases, and with a fair inquiry, sellers have had the advantage as to price, the market closing quite buoyantly. The export call has been moderate. ....We quote fair to extra State Butter at 22c.@33c., in firkins and half firkins; fair to fancy State tubs at 32c.@38c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@22½c.; Grease Butter, 8¼c.@9¼c., ₱ lb....Fair to extra choice State Factory Cheese, 15c.@18½c., the latter for small selected lots; good to choice State Farm Dairy at 15c.@17c.; Western, ordinary to extra choice, 12c.@17c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

SEED—The general market has been quite dull today, with values quoted irregular and somewhat nominal for most kinds of Grass-seeds. A sale of 150 bags Michigan Clover, of good quality, was made at 10½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with reserve, and quoted quite firm, on the basis of 8¾c. for fair, and 9c.@9¼c., generally 9c., for good refining stock. The demand has been somewhat brisker at the ruling figures, the market closing rather in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,121 hhds., 891 boxes and 1,090 bags, including 266 hhds. fully good fair refining Cuba at 9c.; 50 hhds. low fair do. at 8 11-16c.; 123 hhds. and 100 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅞c.; 455 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; 22 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9⅞c.; 180 hhds. Guadaloupe on private terms; 25 hhds. very inferior mixed stock on private terms; 191 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7c.@8⅜c; 600 boxes Clayed and Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9¾c.; and 1,090 bags Brazil on private terms. Refined essentially unaltered.

TALLOW, &C.—The market has been dull, but rates have been quoted essentially unchanged. Sales, 53,000 lbs. common to choice Tallow at 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Has been moderately sought after at 89½c.@90c., with sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 90c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very slow movement noted in all lines since our last. The offerings of produce were on a limited scale, particularly of Grain, and business in berth freights was quite dull. The chief call was for room for Cotton, Provisions, Oil-cake, and general cargo. The available supply of sail room was light, and rates by sail were consequently quoted in favor of ship owners. Steam rates were without material alteration. There was not much call for vessels in the chartering line, but with tonnage reported in quite moderate supply, owners were generally confident in their views. Vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trade were in light request, and for general cargo, rather more sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 750 bales Cotton, by sail, and 280 bales do., by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 400 pks. Provisions, by sail, at 20s.; 575 pks. do., by steam, at 22s. 6d.@25s., chiefly at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 20 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 4s. ₱ tierce....For London, by sail, equal to 1,300 tons Oil-cake, reported on private terms; also, a British ship, 845 tons, for general cargo, on private terms. A British ship, 643 tons, and a British bark, 583 tons, were placed on the berth for general cargo, and for these the Oil-cake reported above was taken....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Resin, at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Dublin, a Swedish bark, 355 tons, reported, with equal to 2,400 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, an American ship, 1,222 tons, placed on the berth some days since, has some freight going on board which had been previously engaged and reported....For Antwerp, 500 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 70 tons Measurement Goods on private terms; also a British ship, 743 tons, for general cargo, at a round sum not made public....For Bremen, 50 casks Prunes at 21s. 3d. ₱ ton; also a Bremen bark, 582 tons, (now here,) reported with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; also a German bark, 776 tons, reported hence with general cargo, without particulars....For Amsterdam, 200 pks. Provisions at 20s. ₱ ton....The German bark, 461 tons, reported in our last hence with 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, goes to Cronstadt, and gets 5s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, 159 pks. Provisions, reported at 30s. ₱ ton....For Cardenas and back, a British bark, 388 tons, with general cargo, at $6, net to owners....For Nuevitas, a British brig, 479 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For the River Platte, an American bark, 490 tons, with about 325,000 feet White Pine Lumber at $15, and 5 ₱ cent. primage.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—FLOUR steady; sales of Extra Winter at $6 25@$6 40; Double Extra do., $6 75@$7; Treble Extra do., $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT—Spring better; No. 2 Spring at $1 40; Winter firm; No. 3 at $1 70; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 76. CORN quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed sold at 40c.@40½c. OATS dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 on track at 35c. BARLEY weak; Minnesota Spring sold at 70c.@75c. RYE dull and lower at 78c. for No. 2. WHISKY lower at 85½c. TOBACCO strong; sales of Lugs at $4 85@$7; common to good Leaf, $6 75@$12 50. HEMP in fair demand at 90c.@93c. for fair to choice Undressed. BAGGING steady at 15½c.@16½c. PORK quiet at $12 50 cash, and seller April. Dry-salted Meats; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.; Rough Sides, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.; Hams, 7c. BACON easier; Shoulders sold at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, $12@$12 50. LARD quiet; Country Steam, 8½c.; Country Kettle, 8¾c. HOGS unchanged at $3 90@$4 40. CATTLE unchanged at $3@$5 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 6.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand at $1 22½@$1 22¾ for No. 2 Spring. CORN firm and in fair demand at 37¾c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS weak and a shade easier at 30½c.@31c. for No. 2. RYE dull and inactive at 71c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and weak at 53½c. for No. 2 Spring. PROVISIONS stronger. PORK active at $11 80. LARD firm and steady at $8 62½@$8 65. HAMS in pickle at 7½c.@9½c. Green HAMS sold at 6¾c.@8c. Bulk MEATS—Sales of Shoulders at 4¼c.; Sides, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. Dressed HOGS quiet and steady at $4 90@$5 12½. HIGHWINES sold at 85c.@85½c. Live HOGS firm; shipping demand; sales at $4 50@$4 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—FLOUR dull and drooping; sales of Family at $7 35@$7 55. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of Red at $1 60. RYE quiet at 90c.@92c. OATS quiet at 40c.@45c. BARLEY dull at 70c.@80c. BUTTER firm and scarce at 20c.@26c. PORK dull and nominal at $12 50@$12 75. LARD dull and nominal at 8¾c.@9c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c. BACON dull and nominal; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7¼c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 85c. Number of HOGS received during the season, 673,000; cut by packers, 656,000; average net weight, 231⅓; yield of Lard ₱ Hog, 41½ lbs.; average price ₱ cental, $4 55½; extreme prices for the season, $4@$4 80.

ALBANY, March 6.—WHEAT continues active and buoyant at the following quotations: No. 2 Amber State, $1 65@$1 67; No. 1 do. do., $1 68@$1 71; No. 2 White, $1 70; No. 1 do., $1 75@$1 76; Diehl, $1 80, and Fancy Kalamazoo, $1 90. RYE dull at 84c.@95c. for State and Western. CORN dull; sales of Western at 70c.@71c. for High and Low Mixed. BARLEY dull at the following quotations: No. 2 Two-rowed State, 70c.; Six-rowed do., 90c.; No. 3 Chicago nominally 70c.@75c.; No. 2 do., 80c.@85c.; No. 2 Canada, $1 03@$1 05; No. 1 do., $1 10@$1 12; Bay Quinte, $1 15@$1 20. Nothing doing in BARLEY-MALT. OATS dull at 52c. for No. 2, and 54c.@55c. for No. 1, including White Choice Western.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for double Extra. WHEAT firm but dull; sales of one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. CORN steady at 73c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. RYE firm; sales of one car-lot Western at 85c. CORN-MEAL quoted at $1 60 for Bolted, and $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; sales of Shorts at $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 88c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—TOBACCO active and strong; sales 208 hhds.; Lugs sold at $6 50@$7 50; Low to Good Medium Leaf, $7 75@$10 50; Good to Fine, $11@$20. BAGGING easier at 16½c.@17c. FLOUR active; sales of Family Extra at $7 50. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm; fair jobbing inquiry. BACON sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk MEATS sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c. for Clear Sides, loose. PORK quiet at $13. LARD quiet at 9c. for Tierce, 9¾c. for Keg. WHISKY quiet and steady at 85c.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—COTTON firm; in fair demand; offerings light; Middling, 21⅞c.; net receipts, 555 bales; exports, coastwise, 422 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 56,664 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—COTTON steady; Middling, 22⅜c.; net receipts, 2,833 bales; gross, 3,290 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,193 bales; sales, 9,600 bales; stock, 207,603 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 22c.; net receipts, 532 bales; exports, coastwise, 477 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 23,904 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93@93⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes, 56f. 52c.

FRANKFORT, March 6—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95¾@96 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; the sales of the day are still estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is heavy. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s. ₱ cental for California White, and 11s. 8d. for Red Winter. Flour, 25s.@26s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Oats, 2s. 10d. ₱ bushel.

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, March 6.—TALLOW 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

EVENING—Spirits of TURPENTINE, 56s. 6d.@57s. ₱ cwt.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—La Belle Sauvage.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. William Creswick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralty Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ROBINSON'S HALL.—La Maison Sans Enfants.—Mlle. Anna Cave.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea. Subject—"How to Read."

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

As was anticipated, Senator Hamlin was chosen Chairman of the Senate Arms Investigating Committee. This is an eminently proper selection. During the long public career of this gentleman, no one has ever been found to throw an aspersion upon his fairness and honesty. We perceive that the *Tribune* is flattering itself that this will be "a sham committee," and that the investigation will be a "quiet family affair, warranted to do no mischief." Doubtless, from the manner in which the men, who began by clamoring for this investigation, have since crept away from every charge on which the clamor was based, this view of the Committee's work is a forlorn attempt at whistling to keep their courage up. But it will not do. The Committee will get at the truth, and the *Tribune* men are assuring themselves too early that nobody will be harmed.

Last month the Republicans of Buffalo elected their entire city ticket by a sweeping majority of 2,500. This result was at the time attributed in a great degree to the disgust of the independent voters at the outrages of Democratic rule which the city had suffered. The local elections throughout the State on Tuesday of this week prove that the "disease" is becoming general. The Republicans have achieved unprecedented triumps in Elmira, Rochester, Ithaca, Cohoes, Utica, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and indeed throughout the State. Thus the people pronounce, in tones loud and unmistakable, that the Republican Party is to march forward to renewed success, in spite of the soreheads and malcontents. The only effect of the defection of leading organs, and disappointed political schemers, seems to be to consolidate the people in a determined effort to sustain an honest and successful Administration, and maintain the continued ascendency of the party of progress.

An example has at last been made of a dealer in obscene publications. Patrick J. Bannon was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict to pay $500 fine, and to suffer imprisonment for one year, for sending filthy literature through the mails, advertising it in public schools, &c. Now that one of these scoundrels has been got at, is it not possible to bring into the United States Circuit Court some of the quack doctors and professional abortionists who use the post for the dissemination of their disgusting pamphlets?

Mayor Hall's anxiety to have a speedy trial was exhibited during the past two days, in resisting every attempt to have the character and contents of some of the stolen vouchers fairly placed before the jury. We are promised another long discussion today relating to the legal distinction between secondary and primary evidence, and other matters equally pertinent to the issue before the Court, and to the defense of a man sublimely conscious of his own innocence.

The new number of *Harper's Weekly* contains three splendid examples of the incisive power of the pencil of Thomas Nast. The Senatorial cabal are represented in one as trying the power of a concentrated blast emanating from cheeks distended almost to cracking, against the unmoved and unconcerned occupant of the very solid-looking Executive chair. The united blowing of half a dozen very recognizable Senators, headed by Schurz and Sumner, is seen to be quite incapable of disturbing even the circling current of a placidly-puffed cigar. The reason will be found on the pedestal occupied by the President, which bears as an inscription a telling and memorable passage from the Message sent to Congress on the 4th December last. Another cartoon represents the Senatorial six in the character of the conspirators in "Julius Cæsar," about to win over (in the garden scene) the editor of the *Tribune*, who, for this occasion only, appears as the modern *Brutus*, with a capacious pocket stuffed with the unpublished treatise, *What I know about bolting*. Even those who question Mr. Greeley's right to figure as "the noblest Roman of them all," will admit the point and power of the delineation. A worthy companion to these sketches will be found in the tail-piece, representing Police Commissioner Hank Smith in his very successful part of "the guardian angel of the poor people's money," accompanied by the pertinent query, "Does it 'take a thief to catch a thief.'"

The Two Conventions.

The real character of the movement in which the Cincinnati Convention is to aid cannot be better shown than by pointing out some of the differences between that and the Republican National Convention. The meeting proposed at Cincinnati will not, in the first place, be a convention at all, in the sense in which that word is ordinarily used in politics. That is, it is not an assembly of delegates, representing definite constituencies, and having each his fixed representative character. It is simply a prearranged caucus of all who choose to join it. The Philadelphia Convention, on the other hand, is the opposite of this. Its members will be chosen by substantially uniform methods, and will represent in fact, as well as in name, the great mass of Republican voters throughout the country. It is the fashion in certain quarters to sneer at party machinery—and doubtless it works great injustice, and scandals hard to be borne at times. But we presume it will not be denied that a delegate elected by party machinery to take part in the selection of a candidate or a definition of principles, is at least entitled to more respect than one who is not elected at all, and whose action is purely personal and entirely arbitrary. This is the most striking difference between the two conventions. One speaks, however imperfectly, for the great mass of the voters who make up the Republican Party. The other speaks, and can speak, only for its own members.

A difference of a kindred character is found in the fact that the Philadelphia Convention must act substantially in harmony with a long record, which the majority of the entire nation has from time to time made up. Its utterances and its action must not only feel the influence of what previous conventions have done, which has become a part of the history of the country, but the sincerity and stability of motive of the Convention are secured by that fact. It would not dare, even if it were tempted, to betray any of the great principles which the people have adopted at the hands of its predecessors, nor would it dare to choose as its candidate any man suspected of treachery, actual or possible, to those principles. Does any such limitation rest on the Cincinnati gathering? Is there anything to control the passions of its members, or to guarantee its good faith in what it may profess? A few score of men come together and call for a mass-meeting to take action on national affairs. What reason have the people to trust the purity of their motives, the subordination of their own interests to those they profess to serve, the superiority of their political wisdom to that shown by the actual representatives of the party?

Nor would a knowledge of the origin of the Cincinnati meeting incline the people to place their interests in its hands. If it ever takes place, and even this is doubtful, it will be due to the engineering of a few ambitious men,—among them Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. Mr. Greeley has had large experience in these left-handed political ventures, and his experience has not strengthened the public confidence in his sagacity or his virtue. What cause has Mr. Greeley to discredit the Republican National Convention beforehand, or what reason can he suggest for the people's preferring the fortuitous congregation of individual politicians at Cincinnati to their own representatives? Could any man not a candidate for the Presidential nomination be blind enough to suppose, as Mr. Greeley does, that the Cincinnati assemblage may "name the next President?" As for B. Gratz Brown, he and Schurz are well coupled. Brown is one of the most voluble, pretentious, and tedious orators of the day. Among blind men a one-eyed man is king, and Gov. Brown manages, as Schurz does, by a ready tongue, unbridled impudence, and unscrupulous cunning, to impress his "Liberal Republican" friends with an idea of his immense capacity. But of sober common sense, of practical business information concerning public affairs, of real originality or force of character, he has not a whit. His attempt to grasp the Presidential nomination is one of the most grotesque and striking illustrations of the want of any sort of restraint in our political system. He has courage, energy, and persistence, but he has none of the merits which we have not yet forgotten to demand in our Chief Executive, and he has proved himself of late a most insatiable demagogue. It is to him that the Cincinnati mass-meeting will listen first and most, but a month after it adjourns we venture to say his name will be substantially forgotten.

Mr. Miller's Case.

Yesterday Mr. Miller, Superintendent of Insurance, called two gentlemen connected with the management of this paper before the Committee now inquiring into the charges against him. His object in doing this was not very clear to those gentlemen when they received the subpœnas, for they knew of nothing which they could testify in Mr. Miller's behalf. It subsequently appeared that they were called in order that they might be asked to disclose the authorities for the information published in these columns. We have no desire to make any harsh criticism upon Mr. Miller for adopting this course. As he said yesterday, he is an accused man, and if he honestly desires to get face to face with his accusers, we respect him very much more for that than we are able to respect those of his accusers who keep carefully out of the way.

In all such matters as these the conductors of newspapers, as will instantly be seen by any one who thinks over it, are placed in a very peculiar position. Persons come to a newspaper office with information on subjects in which they are more or less directly interested. Careful inquiry is made as to their fitness for dealing with these subjects, their knowledge of the facts, their good faith, and similar points. The information, probably, comes from many different sources; its accuracy is vouched for by persons who seem thoroughly worthy to be trusted. If the subject is one of considerable public importance—involving, perhaps, a grave abuse or scandal—an editor can scarcely turn a deaf ear to the appeals made to him. Especially does this appear to be the case when an editor has no personal interest in the subject. Now this was our situation in regard to Mr. Miller. Until yesterday, none of the conductors of this paper ever saw his face, and they have always been entirely free from ill will toward him. They are not interested in insurance business. They simply receive numerous complaints from various sources about Mr. Miller's dealings with the insurance companies, and they do not feel themselves at liberty to suppress these complaints.

But we must say (as Mr. Miller was told yesterday by one of the gentlemen referred to) that when a newspaper is the means of bringing about the investigation so eagerly demanded by its informants, it is the duty of those informants to see that the evidence which they have given to the newspaper is produced before the Investigating Committee. It is the same difficulty that occurs in reference to the corrupt Judges. For years past we have been besieged by lawyers and others complaining of these Judges, and asking us to "expose" them. We have exposed them. Our part is done. Are our informants doing their part? We hope so, but have grave doubts about it.

But were these persons much more remiss than we fear they are, it would afford no justification for our betraying the confidence which is reposed in us. We cannot give up their names. We are obliged to take the consequences of any misstatements we make, and do not seek to shuffle off that responsibility upon our correspondents. There might be cases, where a wanton and malicious libel had been uttered, in which it would be right to reveal our sources of information; but we cannot admit that Mr. Miller's is a case of that kind. It seems to us that the evidence brought out (defective as it is, compared with what we know it might be,) is very strong. On this point, however, we will not dwell today. Mr. Miller's great mistake consists in his supposing that our attacks upon him have been inspired by one or two interested persons. They have been based upon information flowing into the office from many channels. We do not think we have been misled on any material point. But if Mr. Miller can vindicate himself, we shall be the first to announce the fact. And in the meantime, the statement made by him, which he handed to us yesterday, shall receive careful attention.

The Harpies of the District Courts.

In our news columns, yesterday, appeared something to which we invite the attention of Judge Kane, of the Eighth District Court. One O'Rourke, described as a Marshal, attached to that Court, was cited before Col. Joline, the Mayor's Clerk, to answer the charge of withholding $13 50, the amount of a judgment for wages rendered in behalf of a poor servant girl. O'Rourke admitted the receipt of the money, but declared he had given it to a man named Clarke, who had appeared as counsel for the girl, and who claimed it as his fee. Upon this statement the Mayor's Clerk decided he could not interfere, and the poor girl would have gone without her hard-earned money but for the charity of a bystander.

Now this proceeding, which we think our readers will agree with us in styling a mean piece of business, illustrates a very frequent and oppressive abuse of our District Courts, but in Judge Kane's Court said to be particularly noticeable. Under any circumstances the fee was extortionate, and the lawyer who exacts it should not be allowed to practice before any just tribunal. But unless we are greatly mistaken, this man Clarke is also a marshal of this very Court, who practices law in it, and is allowed to practice in open violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law. The custom of allowing marshals to practice is common, more or less, to all the District Courts. It is a custom which should at once be stopped. The injustice and corruption to which it must almost inevitably give rise are obvious at a glance. The law seeks to guard against this danger by enacting that "the constable (marshal) who served the summons, warrant, attachment or jury process cannot appear and act on the trial in behalf of either party." But this provision is constantly evaded by means of deputies or associate marshals. Sometimes, also, it is openly defied. We trust that the Legislature, in remodeling these minor Courts, will not overlook this wrongful practice, or fail to suppress it by distinct prohibition. This poor servant girl is only one of many humble suitors who have been similarly defrauded in these tribunals, too often, of injustice.

Greeley as a Prophet.

Since the mighty philosopher, Horace, to use his own language, has been politically "plowing with strange heifers," or, in language more truly agricultural, has been playing the "off ox" while working in the Republican furrow, he has become inspired with the spirit of a prophet. This is natural to a man who has gone to sea without any compass, especially if he has been in the habit of compiling almanacs, and trying to drain water "up hill." Therefore Horace has become a believer in witchcraft, and indulges in the wickedness of making calculations by the signs of the zodiac, and noticing the froth-bubbles at the bottom of a mug of lager-beer, as old ladies are wont to examine the "grounds" at the bottom of a cup of tea. These preparations, or incantations, gone through with, Horace is prepared to dream dreams, and prognosticate, and foreshadow coming events, for he then considers himself inspired and fit to give oracular utterances. One of the latest and happiest efforts of his, after this kind of solemn preparation, appeared in the *Tribune* of the 2d inst., where we read as follows:

> "Next Tuesday Utica holds its charter election, and thanks to the baleful presence of the Red Postage-stamp gentleman, Mr. Cushman, the Democrats have little fear of reverse. The Republicans might have had a chance against Conkling alone, but with his minion and his sticking currency, there is no argument to be made; the course will be run almost alone."

Great was the rejoicing among the Copperheads and the soreheads, when they read this cheerful announcement. It was the voice of the enemies of the Republican Party, and Horace was their prophet! Utica had been given over to the enemy for seven long years. Chas. K. Grannis, a respectable man, was chosen to work out Horace's prophesy, and he was aided by the volunteer assistance of the Schurzites, the Greeleyites and the Fentonites, who came up to the polls in one solid mass. And all this combination was against Theodore F. Butterfield, an enterprising Conkling man, and an uncompromising Republican, as the candidate for Mayor of Utica. His fight for success was ridiculous. Horace's incantations were against him; he had worked up a pot of "hell broth" on the subject, in which were simmered treason, dead men's bones, envy, disappointed ambition, and the largest sized vanity ever grown. But alas! the sturdy Republicans of Utica were not at all scared, not at all frightened. They dissolved the spell Horace had wrought against them by the magical words of Conkling and Grant, and elected their Mayor by one hundred and fifty-four majority!

The prophetic announcements of the *Tribune* have gone under, and Horace, we understand, contemplates returning to those dissertations wherein he displays what he knows about farming and tobacco manufacturing.

The "Baronet" in Newgate.

The Tichborne case is ended. After a trial lasting nearly a year, in which hundreds of witnesses have been examined, and thousands of pounds spent on either side, it is decided that the claimant to the Tichborne estate and baronetcy is an impostor, and he has since been committed to Newgate on a charge of perjury. There will no longer be room for doubt as to the identity of the man who has played so bold a game of imposture. The false Sir Roger Tichborne disappears, and Arthur Orton, of Wapping—formerly butcher, and later, a horse-thief—has taken his place. The speculators in Tichborne bonds can now sympathize with those other creditors, who placed their faith in the imposture of the Southern Confederacy, and bought its bonds. The friends of the would-be baronet will desert him now that his villainy is exposed, while the momentary shadow which the fellow cast upon the cousin of the real Sir Roger by certain parts of his testimony, last Summer, will vanish and be forgotten.

The scheme which this man, who has generally been represented as dull and ignorant, conceived while in the wilds of Australia, and returned to England to carry out with so much pertinacity and skill, proves him to be no common villain. This case was not merely dependent upon the countless perjuries which he unflinchingly committed, but it demanded, in order to possess any plausibility, that he should acquaint himself with the minutest incidents of the real Sir Roger's life, and should assume his character with a completeness of identity such as even the greatest of professional actors can rarely present. This the man succeeded in doing with an approach to perfection so close as to nearly win for him his coveted prize. He imposed not only upon Lady Tichborne, whom he asserted to be his mother, but upon scores of men who had known Sir Roger, and who were convinced—as one witness swore—"that this man was either the true Sir Roger or the devil." He had a plausible theory to account for his sorry failure to remember any particular circumstances which he ought to have remembered, had he been the person he claimed to be, and his assumption of the part of an injured man, unjustly kept out of his name and estates, was never for a moment laid aside while in the presence of any but the members of his family. Indeed, had it not been for his one false move of writing a letter to his sister, and signing it with his real name, he might very possibly have gained his case, and have compelled the real heirs of Sir Roger to yield their rights to an impostor. Even though he has failed, it is impossible to deny the boldness and skill with which he has fought his battle. The man is no common impostor, but is a conspicuous instance of abilities and perseverance wasted in a criminal undertaking.

Of his conviction and punishment as a perjurer there can be little doubt. He has succeeded in costing the owners of the Tichborne property an enormous sum in defending their rights. He has defrauded numbers of speculators, and perhaps a few honest men, by the sale of his bonds. He has been for a year a sort of lion, though hardly a pet lion, of the metropolis. He now sinks by a sudden fall to a felon's cell. His story will long remain one of the most interesting *causes célèbres* known to English law, and his defeat is a high testimony to the skill of the Solicitor-General and his associates, who, with an acuteness and labor never surpassed in the history of any case, have broken down the claimant's elaborate evidence, and exposed the falsity of his pretenses.

Can the Erie Ring Win?

The Erie Ring is making a desperate fight. Its present point of attack is the Committee of the lower House of the Legislature. We do not now say that it has carried this Committee, but it is believed that a majority of the Committee is relied on to report "Husted's bill," or some similar one, instead of Mr. O'Brien's bill, for the repeal of the Classification act. If this be correct, the boast of the Erie lobby, that the Ring owns a majority of the present Legislature, will be so far confirmed. The Erie Ring has had large experience in the ownership of men holding trusts from the public. It has seen its seal set on Judges, on members of the Bar, on Senators and Assemblymen, on jurors, referees and District Attorneys, and it has still enough stolen property in its hands to buy more. But we warn members of the Legislature, who are preparing to sell out to the Ring, that there never was so bad a time for this kind of bargain as now. They may get their price, but it is not their votes alone that they sell. They part with all title to the confidence of honest men, and it will be very strange if the people fail to remember them.

If it should turn out that the Ring can get the "Husted bill" through the Committee, then we hope that the minority will insist on presenting a report, and that the question may be brought up for discussion in the open House, and receive a full exposure. It only needs a fair comparison of the bills to see in whose interest they are respectively drawn. The O'Brien bill, as it is known, is thorough; the Husted bill is a mere subterfuge. The one presents solid security for the rights of shareholders in providing a practical method for them to obtain control of their property, and calls in the aid of the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, (a Democrat, by the way,) and of the Attorney-General of the State, to protect the purity of the election for directors. The other presents no such guarantee. We submit that it is not difficult to divine which of these bills the Erie Ring would prefer, and that one is the one that every honest member of the Legislature ought to vote down.

It is not our fault that any member who does not vote the right way will lay himself open to suspicion. It is the fault of the facts. Some cases are too plain for argument, and the case of the desperate rascality of the Erie Ring is one of these. Whatever it touches it defiles, and for the honest public servant there is only one safe course—to have none of it. The Erie Board of Directors wish to keep in power. They can do so in spite of the repeal of the Classification act, by the fraudulent use of stock which does not belong to them, but which is in their control on account of their refusal to transfer it. The Husted bill allows this perpetuation of stolen power. The O'Brien bill prevents it. If any member of the Legislature chooses to vote for the former, knowing the character of the Erie Board,—its notorious jobbery, its lawlessness, and corruption—he must take the consequences. He will be judged by the company he keeps, and the community will rank him with the host of minor chattels, purchased at various prices for various purpose by the Gould Ring, with the money stolen from the Erie shareholders.

The Charms of Spring.

The remarkable change which has taken place in the climate of this City during the past ten years has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. Not only are our Summers shorter than they formerly were, but there is a sad want of regularity in the conduct of the weather during the whole year. Ten years ago, snow was the rule in the Winter months instead of the exception. We then had sleighing in December, a thaw in January, and our coldest weather in February. Now an inch or two of snow, falling perhaps twice or thrice during the Winter, and melting twenty-four hours after its appearance, only exasperates the lovers of sleighing; the old-fashioned January thaw delays its coming until February, while in March we are sure to have the coldest weather of the year. The steady Summer heat, lasting from June far into September, is only a tradition. We have a few days of intense heat in July or August, but the rest of the Summer is hardly warmer than the May days of the last decade. It will not do to say that the climate is growing colder, for our Winters are plainly less severe than they formerly were. So, too, the chilliness of Summer contradicts the theory that the climate is growing colder; while the utter absence of any sort of regularity in the changes of the weather has received no explanation whatever.

There are those who connect the vagaries of the climate with the loss of the venerable Merriam, the sage of Brooklyn Heights. In the days of that estimable person, who was accustomed to mount his nightly housetop, and combine the chase of the nocturnal cat with observations of the height of the thermometer, and investigations through a spy-glass of the facial expression of the moon, there was a steady regularity in the conduct of the weather, which corresponded with the conservative character of the Brooklyn weather prophet. Since his death, however, there has arisen a sect of scientific persons, who scout at Merriam as an ignorant pretender to scientific knowledge, and who have attempted to give laws to the capricious elements. They began by assuring us that the Gulf Stream was approaching nearer to the coast, and that the climate was consequently growing warmer. This plausible theory was no sooner published than it was disposed of by an unscientific sea captain, who arrived at this port, and reported that he had met the Gulf Stream a hundred miles further east than it had formerly been found. Defeated in this matter, they next undertook a sort of divination from the examination of beavers and muskrats, and, on finding a beaver asleep in November, would confidently predict a cold Winter. No climate could with any self-respect submit to the dictation of sleepy beavers, and consequently a mild Winter was sure to falsify the predictions of both the beavers and the scientific persons. The more the latter meddled the worse the weather became, until now the warmth of February and the iciness of March display the disdainful lawlessness of the elements. In vain has the Washington Bureau, by confining itself to observations upon meteoric facts, attempted to win the confidence and calm the ruffled dignity of the weather. It will not submit even to the able conductors of the Signal Service Department, but is hot and cold by turns, with the unreasoning fickleness of a headstrong coquette.

Of course these facts afford no explanation of the phenomena of climate. The placid predictions of rain which Merriam would publish in the evening papers whenever a thunder-storm sprinkled his housetop, and which showed the absence of all attempt on his part to dictate to the weather, may not have kept the elements good-tempered and reasonable; and the arrogance of the scientific persons may have had no effect in rendering the climate irascible and violent. Still the fact remains that the old-fashioned regularity of the seasons ceased when Merriam looked his last through his nocturnal spy-glass, and abandoned forever the midnight chase of dissipated tom-cats. The scientific persons have failed to give us any explanation whatever of the climatic eccentricities which open the rivers in February, and freeze them solid in March.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Greeley should hasten to embrace Mr. Fernando Wood as a Man and a Brother! Mr. Wood announced, yesterday, that he was henceforth devoted to the purpose Mr. Greeley is so often protesting his adherence to, viz., the exposure of corruption in high places. We hope Mr. Wood, while he is in this virtuous vein, will tell us "what he knows about" the Nassau-street leases. The offices rented under these, for the Corporation Attorney, are as high places as we know of, judged by the rate the City pays for them; and if there is not corruption in them, (the City does not use them,) there is a great deal lying around loose in connection with them.

The cable announces another "significant speech" by Prince Bismarck, on the efforts of the Ultramontane clergy to repress the teaching of German in the Polish schools of Upper Silesia. This is the third "significant speech" which the German Chancellor has lately made on the same subject. In the first speech of the series, Prince Bismarck charged the Catholic clergy in general, even when they speak the German language, with favoring and furthering the "aspirations of the Polish nobility for a separation from the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia, and the re-establishment of the old Kingdom of Poland within its ancient limits." In the second speech he charged that Germany presented the only example in Europe of the clergy being hostile to the State to which they belong. "The Catholic Church is dearer to their hearts, even though she should place the future of Germany on the basis of a foreign nationality, than the development of the German Empire." Prince Bismarck has declared that the tolerance of the State with this sort of thing is exhausted, and with him words mean action.

It appears that since 1645 not fewer than thirty-one physicians and thirteen surgeons have been created baronets. The first medical baronetcy, that of Sir E. Greaves in 1645, is disputed; but of the second, that of Sir Hans Sloane, practically the founder of the British Museum, there can be no doubt. It is remarkable that not only has no medical man ever attained the peerage, although it is well known that the late Sir Benjamin Brodie was offered that dignity, but that there is no peerage which springs out of medical baronetcy. Sir Hans Sloane's daughter and co-heiress, is directly represented today by Lord Cadogan, who owns Sloane-street and the Chelsea (from which he takes his second title of Viscount Chelsea) estate of Sir Hans, and the present Countess of Rothes is the descendant of Sir Lucas Pepys, a well-known Baronet M. D., by his wife, Countess of Rothes in her own right, but there is no direct representative of a medical man in the male line enjoying a peerage today.

A strong local reform met with a check last night in the defeat in the Assembly of the bill to regulate the Williamsburg ferries belonging to George Law. These ferries are not only expensive, but they are bad, and, while yielding immense profits to their owner, afford very poor accommodation to the people. A very stubborn fight has been made to secure a reform, and the people of Williamsburg will await with impatience an explanation of its failure.

A momentous case was decided the other day in an English Court. A little boy of ten had feloniously assaulted a little girl of twelve by "squirting a mouthful of water over her," against the peace and dignity of the Realm. For this heinous offense the hardened criminal was promptly arraigned before a full bench of Magistrates, six in number. By this august tribunal the prisoner was judged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings, or to be imprisoned for seven days. His mother professing herself unable to pay the fine, the Lilliputian convict had to go to prison, and "was led from the dock weeping bitterly." This proceeding seems a good deal like training a field-gun on a butterfly. It is, of course, improper that little boys should squirt water over their playmates, but they might surely be corrected without invoking the majesty of the law. Here the discipline of our children seems at times a trifle lax. The same complaint can hardly be made at Uxbridge.

Cannot some philanthropic inventor discover a substitute for the smooth iron covers of coal slides in our streets? In frosty weather, or especially after a slight fall of snow, these covers become as slippery as a Ring politician, and a constant trap to unwary pedestrians. Awkward falls are not the least serious results; broken bones sometimes make a still less pleasant consequence of the tumble. Now this danger it seems might be easily avoided, by corrugating the iron covers, or substituting for them in many cases stone ones. It is a trifling matter perhaps, but it is such trifles which make the difference between comfort and discomfort in life.

It does not seem that the Labor Reform nomination for the Presidency has seriously frightened the House of Representatives, for that body yesterday refused to appropriate money to pay eight-hour laborers in the public employ for ten hours' work. The proposition to do so was very aptly described as a law taxing men who work ten hours a day to pay for the support of men who work only eight. This is the case in a nut-shell.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

Mr. Strakosch's artists last evening interpreted "Martha" at the Academy, the intended performance of "Il Trovatore" being deferred in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Bartolini. Flotow's opera has long been noted for its popularity, and last night's audience and their decision showed that its reputation, in this respect, was still merited. The details of the recital need not, however, detain us long. When "Martha" was sung by the same performers at the outset of the Winter season, considerable space was devoted to a review of the excellence of the representation. It was then said that although *Lady Henrietta* cannot have the prominence of most heroines of the lyric drama, the charm of Miss Nilsson's presence, the vivacity of her acting and the beauties of her singing, rendered her impersonation of the capricious noblewoman at all points superior to that supplied by her numerous predecessors. The opinion was then expressed, too, that *Lionello* was the rôle to which M. Capoul, by temperament and culture, was best suited; that the effect of M. Jamet's fine voice and finished delivery could not be improved upon in the part of *Plunkett*, and that Miss Cary was a most acceptable *Nancy*. We have only to say, at present, that the opinions printed already in this place would bear rehearsal in respect of yesterday's entertainment. Great applause was bestowed in turn upon the quartet in the fair-scene, upon the two quartetts in the second act, upon the exquisite recital of "the last Rose of Summer" at the same stage of proceedings; upon Miss Cary's air at the outset of act the second; upon M. Capoul's "M' appari"—of which a repetition was made unavoidable—and upon the superb *finale* of the third act, the highly dramatic execution of which brought about the recall of all the personages concerned, after the curtain had fallen. The chorus and orchestra did their work with unusual vigor and precision. Nothing, in fine, was wanting. For Friday "Il Trovatore" is promised.

MEHLIG'S MATINEES.

The first of a series of matinées—or rather of *après-midis*—supplied by Miss Anna Mehlig, occurred at Steinway's smaller hall, yesterday afternoon. The place was crowded, and the interpretation of the programme afforded evident satisfaction. Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata, two fugues by Bach, Schumann's "Kinderscenen," and Henselt's "Liebeslied" were the principal compositions recited. The selections elicited the display of technique, subordinate to the thoughtfulness, and to the not unlimited but not unapparent sensibility, for which Miss Mehlig's playing has been conspicuous since it was first enjoyed in this country. Miss Mehlig's fugal work on the keyboard was especially interesting, and as effective as similar performances on a piano can be. At the next entertainment, which may be attended on Wednesday of the coming week, no repetition of this part of the bill is to be looked for, but more appreciable compositions than yesterday's may be expected.

Mr. Van Nort and the Water Meters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have heretofore refrained from noticing the persistent misrepresentations of myself, since my appointment as Commissioner of Public Works, that have from time to time appeared in your journal. I now, for the purpose of denying a distinct charge made in your issue of today, to the effect that I had to pledge myself in favor of a claim for "water meters," amounting to $272,000, to secure my appointment as Commissioner of Public Works, beg leave to say that said claim was not certified by me, nor did I present it to the Board of Audit, nor did I transmit it to the Department of Finance, nor have I favored its payment, nor did I make any promise, pledge or agreement, regarding said claim, or as to any other matter, either before or after my appointment, nor did I even know of the existence of such a claim until after I took charge of the Department.

Another bill for "water meters," delivered before I entered upon the duties of my office, amounting to $210,000, and which I have declined to certify, is now and will remain on file in the Department office, without approval, so far as any action of mine is concerned. I accepted office at the solicitation of personal and political friends, in the interest of good government and without pledges or bargains of any kind, and it was then, as it is now, my intention to conduct the office in such manner as to secure retrenchment and reform, and I am in favor of such legislation as will best attain those objects. The other allegations in said article are also entirely without foundation. The gentlemen who became my bondsmen, Hon. Richard M. Blatchford and William R. Martin, Esq., did so at my personal solicitation and without the intervention of any person, and they have, as I believe, the fullest confidence in my integrity.

George M. Van Nort.

Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

Personal.

Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira, and Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-State Senator Benjamin Stark, of New-London, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. J. B. Carr, of Troy; Hon. A. E. Barstow, of Providence, and Hon. H. A. Sargent, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Manuel Laza, of Mexico, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. W. T. Fargo, of Buffalo, and Capt. Alex. Hay, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Major N. F. Witbeck, of Troy, and Col. S. Piper, of Syracuse, are at the Sturtevant House. Hon. Thos. C. Britton, of Cincinnati; Rev. Jas. B. Mills, of Louisville; Judge Billings, of Albany; and Judge Alexander, of Cleveland, are at Earles Hotel. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. E. Jardine, of New-Jersey, is at the Everett House. Lieut. E. S. Houston, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

POLITICAL.

Vigorous Prosecution of the Campaign in New-Hampshire.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, on the Stump—The Democrats Losing Ground—Local Meetings and Movements.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. Eugene Hale Nails Democratic Falsehoods—Schurz's and Sumner's Speech the Main Reliance of the Enemy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 6.—Hon. EUGENE HALE, of Maine, had a fair attendance at his meeting at West Concord last night, and made an effective speech, dwelling chiefly upon the Democratic record since the war, in opposing everything proposed for the good of the nation. They now go before the people with nothing better than false and scurrilous tales, picked up at the kitchen door of the White House, about the military household of the President, and other stories equally trivial if true, but all foully false.

SCHURZ AND SUMNER AIDING THE DEMOCRATS.

It has been discovered that the Democrats in this State have sent out scarcely any campaign documents, except the speeches of Senators SCHURZ and SUMNER, but chiefly those of the former. Most of these have been distributed under the frank of the New-Hampshire Democratic Congressmen, but some have been forwarded under the frank of Senator TIPTON, which had evidently been sent out by the Democratic State Committee. E. C.

The Campaign Vigorously Pressed—Voorhees Fails the Democracy—A Republican Victory Sure.

NASHUA, N. H., March 6.—The Granite Democracy are thrown flat on their backs, to-night, by the failure of VOORHEES, of Indiana, to make his appearance. He had been announced by the State Committee to begin a grand tour of the State in this town to-night, in which he was to preach the new Gospel of Democracy from texts offered by Senator SCHURZ. The excuse offered for Mr. VOORHEES was sickness in his family, which was rather coldly received by the large audience gathered to hear him. There was introduced in his stead the usual sort of Democratic speakers, who had much to say about the despotism of GRANT, and one of whom was exceedingly anxious there should be a union of the Democracy with TRUMBULL, SCHURZ, TIPTON, and others, to overthrow GRANT. Col. APGAR, of Albany, stirred up the meeting by promises of victory, and declared that the Democratic Party would not, if it could, undo anything which had been done during the past few years.

The Republican canvass continues to be pushed with great vigor. Large meetings have been held at many points, among which were Piermont, Charlestown, Wilton, Newport, Weare, New Market and Hudson. Among the speakers were Gen. Corbin, Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. M. W. Tappan, Col. Briggs, Gen. Harriman, Gen. A. F. Stephens, Hon. G. W. Scofield and Hon. Eugene Hale. Great preparations have been made for the remaining days of the canvass. Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Hon. JOB E. STEVENSON speak in Nashua to-morrow night, and in Concord next day. Mrs. LIVERMORE, of Boston, will deliver an address in behalf of Republican principles to-morrow night in Concord, and will probably speak at other points subsequently, but the programme has not yet been fully arranged. From now until Tuesday every town in the State will be worked to the utmost, and there is less doubt than ever before of the result—a Republican victory. E. C.

A Word About the Weather—The Canvass Checked by the Intense Cold—Present Condition and Prospects of the Contest—Despair of the Democrats.

From our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

The weather has become suddenly so cold that the people are much amazed, for on Sunday they were seriously thinking of discarding heavy wrappings, the atmosphere being so genial and warm. Yesterday was cloudy, but so warm that when snow began falling just before dark, the weather-wise prophesied it would turn to rain and we were to be deluged. Presto! When the primitive town awoke this morning, it found itself enjoying a taste of the polar regions. Hence the streets were deserted; shops and stores that usually are filled with the hum and stir of human industry as early as 7 o'clock, were closed and tenantless at 9 o'clock. Literally, the town had been frozen up, and it could not even look out from its coverts by the fires upon rigid nature, for the windows were frosted an inch thick with a frost so cold that to touch it seemed to chill the marrow. The day opened cloudless, and the sun came up and went his way across the sky with impotent grandeur. There was no warmth in his rays, which beguiled some people out to be frost-bitten. As the day advanced, there was some little amelioration, and business that could not be postponed was done under extreme difficulty. A few vehicles traversed the streets at a rapid rate, horses and drivers covered with frosty rime made by the freezing of their breath. But no one attempted a protracted contest with the rigors of the day.

The weather has been spoken of thus at length because it engrosses all minds and is the only topic of interest today. Whether STRAW or WESTON will be elected Governor, whether the Republicans or Democrats will have control of the next Legislature, are questions which, for the moment, have lost interest, and people are exclusively occupied in wondering when it will get warmer. Mr. ELA, the wheel-horse of New-Hampshire Republicanism, told me the other day that when the canvass began everything was deadly cold, but both parties had worked so hard that the interest was up to fever-heat, and could not be again reduced. He did not count upon this change—nobody did—for a snow-storm in August could scarcely have caused more surprise. Had this change come on next Tuesday instead of today, all political calculations would have been upset, for not more than two-thirds of the vote of the State would have been polled. This weather cannot endure at this season very long, and will likely not last beyond today, so that there will be little interruption of the canvass. To-night Gen. SICKLES makes his first speech in the State at Portsmouth, and despite the weather will doubtless have a good audience, as all political meetings of New-Hampshire are held in well-warmed halls. Thursday afternoon, Hon. D. W. VOORHEES speaks for the Democracy in this city, and is followed in the evening by Hon. CHAS. P. KIMBALL, of Maine. Friday evening, Mrs. LIVERMORE speaks here in reply to VOORHEES, and Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, has been induced to come up and make three speeches at leading points. Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, has been invited, and as he is in Boston it is believed he will accept and make two speeches in the latter part of the week. Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, whose powerful speeches are making a deep impression, and who spoke to a large audience at Keene yesterday, will address the electors at three other points before the canvass closes. Senator PATTERSON, Hon. J. H. ELA, Gen. HARRIMAN and other home orators, with Hon. CHAS. H. PORTER, of Virginia; Hon. GEO. C. MCKEE, of Mississippi; Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Massachusetts, and other prominent speakers, have each at least one meeting per day from now until election. The Republicans have forty-seven meetings announced to occur, and others are being arranged by the indefatigable State Committee, so that there will be at least one meeting more in each town, and several in some of the larger cities, such as Manchester, Nashua and Concord. The Democrats are equally in earnest, but, so far as I can learn, their canvass is not so energetic as that of their opponents, or they have chosen to depend on quiet work at the polls. Carpet-bagger CARPENTER and DAN VOORHEES are the only notable men they have induced to come here from abroad, and it would have been worth some votes to them if they could have induced the first at least to stay away. What meetings they do hold are well attended, and they profess to have the utmost confidence in their ability to carry the State, but it certainly is not founded upon anything CARPENTER has said in their behalf. His speeches have been made up of stale reiterations of the Democratic slanders as to the condition of the South, and, as he has been followed from point to point by MCKEE, who has shown how false are these charges, and how untrustworthy is CARPENTER, the speeches of the latter have done the Democracy more harm than good. But CARPENTER'S arguments are the only ones which any Democratic speaker has to advance. No one of them has had an affirmative proposition to advance, nor have they been able to present a single principle for the consideration of the people. They are simply opposed to the Administration, but are unable to give any reason for their opposition which is founded in truth. They indulge chiefly in the usual attacks upon the personal character of President GRANT, which the Republicans, following his wise example, treat with silent contempt, and thereby greatly irritate the despairing Democracy. The charges against the party are met by such irrefutable statements as those made by Senator WILSON and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, which the Democracy have howled about greatly, but have not attempted to answer. The affirmative of the contest has been throughout with the Republicans, who have attacked the enemy at every vulnerable point with great vigor. The lithographer has been called to the aid of the orator and the State flooded with huge cartoons representing the ruin that comes with Democratic free trade and the plenty that wait upon Republican protection to home industry. The fact that the Democrats have possession of the State Government during the current year has also been of great use to their opponents, who have been able to show that the expenses were increased $17,000 in the first six months, and the session of the last Legislature extended seven days, both of which are very serious matters with this frugal people. No argument, in fact, which may convert a single political limner has been omitted, and all have been presented with great force and sufficient frequency.

But both parties have now got into the drudgery of the canvass, and are preparing the check-lists for Tuesday next, as well as making nominations for local officers and determining the number of representatives. It is a peculiarity of New-Hampshire laws that the number of members of the lower House of the Legislature is fixed each year by the Selectmen of the towns. Last year the House was composed of 327 members, and it is estimated that this year the number will be 350. Each town is entitled to one representative for the first hundred voteable polls, and one additional for each additional 300 voteable polls, so that increase of population brings corresponding increase in the representation in the popular branch of the Legislature. As this increase is determined by the local authorities, there is always a chance for the perpetration of frauds in determining the number, and where a canvass is so earnest as this, it is not surprising that charges of fraud are mutually made, each side claiming that the other is preparing to elect more representatives in the towns which it controls than the number to which it is entitled. As the choice of a United States Senator depends upon the complexion of the Legislature, something of this kind may be attempted, but everybody is so thoroughly in earnest that it can hardly be successful. With anything like an honest election of representatives, the Republicans will have a majority of the Legislature, and thus secure the Senator and Governor also, in case there should be no election by the people. In this State the Governor must have a majority of all the votes cast, and the figures I gave on Saturday did not have that complexion. The prospects have improved since then, and if there is any virtue in signs the Republican vote on Tuesday is more likely to go above 38,000 than to fall below that figure.

P. S.—Since I wrote that Gen. SICKLES would speak to-night at Portsmouth, a dispatch has been received from him saying that he will be unable to keep the appointment. The meetings over the State generally appointed for to-night are expected to be partial failures, owing to the extreme cold. Even New-Hampshire's political fervor is expected to succumb in a temperature of 12° below zero. E. C.

A Democratic Town Redeemed—Gratifying Republican Victory at Palmyra, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PALMYRA, N. Y., March 6.—The first gun for GRANT was fired in this town yesterday. At our annual town-meeting, the entire Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 271. The town has been Democratic for years at our Spring election, and this is the first Republican Supervisor we have elected since 1867. You may safely set this result down as a big gun for GRANT, which we shall continue to follow up until November next. E. S. A.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The German Reform Movement.

The German Reform organization of the Seventeenth Assembly District, yesterday, effected a reorganization, resulting in the defeat of MARCUS OTTERBURG, whose delegation was contested in the German Reform Central Committee. The following officers were elected: President, JULIUS BOEKEL; Vice-Presidents, F. Biele and R. R. Semm; Secretaries, Albert M. Schuck and Franz Mueller; Treasurer, John Schuckmann; Delegates to the German Reform Central Committee, Peter Cook, A. A. Rensen, Henry Weilen, J. Baur, Oscar Rudy, Chas. Lutz, Nicholas Heyne, P. Herrsch, G. Zuckschwerdt, A. A. Augermann, Nicholas Hermann, Henry Bindewald, Henry Kleuke.

Democratic Reform—The Charter Indorsed.

A meeting of the Reform Democrats of the First Assembly District was held last night, at No. 72 Greenwich-street, Justice HOGAN in the chair. Mr. HOGAN explained the object of the meeting, which was chiefly to ratify the action of the New-York Democratic Reform Organization. He referred to the work done by this organization, and also to the new charter of the Committee of Seventy, which he hoped the honest Democrats of that district would heartily indorse.

Messrs. S. H. Randall, R. H. Moore, W. H. Wickham, A. R. Lawrence and Justice Quinn having addressed the meeting, resolutions indorsing the work of the exposure of official corruption in this City, and favoring reform in the election laws were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Opening of the Campaign—Democratic Reform Mass-Meeting in the First District.

A mass-meeting of the Reform Democracy of the First Assembly District, was held last evening at No. 72 Greenwich-street, under the auspices of the First Ward Democratic Reform Association. There were about 500 people present. Judge HOGAN presided, and after a few remarks, stating the object of the meeting, to ratify the action of the Democratic Reform General Committee, and prepare for the charter election, he introduced SAMUEL H. RANDALL, who delivered a lengthy and able address. He referred to the uprising of the people against corruption last November, and pointed out some of the fruits which it has already borne; less expenditure of public money, strict accountability of officials, lesser taxation and the purifying of the judiciary. He spoke of the new Charter before the Legislature, and approved of the proposed accumulative system of voting. He hoped the people would continue to do their duty as they did in November last, and never again prove recreant to their own interests.

Hon. WM. H. WICKHAM, Chairman of the Democratic Reform General Committee, was received with loud cheers. He said the aim of the Reform Democracy was to have the people rule themselves, and not be ruled by a set of men. It is time the people should have something to say in their own affairs. Heretofore a few leaders were everything and the people nothing.

Hon. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE said there were two things which the Democracy needs. A thorough reorganization and a new election to show that while New-York is for reform it is also a Democratic City. Some men try to make out that Reform and Democracy are two different things; but that was not his understanding. While New-York bore aloft the banner of Reform it also waved the banner of Democracy. It was Democracy that effected the great reform and hurled out of place corrupt officials, and he wanted to see them get the credit of it. He then referred to the corruption in the national Administration and throughout the Union, and said the Democracy was not responsible for it. He wanted a new election in May, to show that the City is Democratic, and then he believed New-York State would lead off for a Democratic President.

Addresses were also made by Judge QUINN and Mr. ROBERT S. NOONEY.

Resolutions were passed in favor of an honest election law, purity of the ballot-box, and an honest administration of Municipal affairs.

STREETS, AVENUES AND PARKS.

Report to the Committee of Seventy—Over Twelve Millions of Dollars Assessments.

The following statement of the expenses in the recent openings of streets, avenues and public parks is taken from a further report of the "Committee of Seventy" by Messrs. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, HENRY NICOLL and JAMES M. BROWN, based upon the items of the costs and charges, which, by direction of the Committee of Seventy, have been carefully compiled from the assets and statements in the City Controller's office by Mr. BARCLAY GALLAGHER, the Assistant Secretary of the Committee. Tax-paying citizens can hardly fail to read the statement with interest, and to note the facts contained therein.

I.—Extending Church-street southwardly from Fulton-street, about 2,000 feet.—Dec. 30, 1867.—Commissioners—JOHN SCOTT, G. T. ARCULARIUS.

Awards, $2,567,584; costs, $75,818. Assessed wholly on private property-owners.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$5,440
Preparing report—Edward J. Wilson	21,566
Surveyor—Edward Boyle	29,915
Clerk—George H. Purser	2,800
Clerical services—William Sinclair	2,000
G. W. Van Tassell	1,900
Appraisers—James B. Sheridan	1,050
James A. Dunbar	1,050
James H. Sherman	1,050
Adrian H. Muller	250
E. H. Ludlow	250
Stationery and printing—William C. Rogers	2,701
Advertising in eight newspapers	2,676

The total costs of widening Fulton-street, in 1837, from Broadway to Rider's-alley, near Gold-street, 1,300 feet, were only $2,859.

II.—Widening Laurens-street, from Washington-square to Canal-street, about 3,900 feet. Feb. 25, 1870. Commissioners—JAMES H. COLEMAN, ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS, MORGAN JONES.

Awards, $1,810,440; costs, $144,344. Assessments on City, $788,222—residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$28,500
Preparing report—E. J. Wilson	22,100
Surveyor—Edward Boyle	50,295
Clerk—Geo. H. Purser	6,000
Clerical services—Daniel Whelan	2,500
Wm. Sinclair	1,000
James Finlay	1,500
Appraisers—James Watson	5,000
John Scott	5,500
John Sniffen	5,000
Emanuel B. Hart	1,500
Willard Bartlett	500
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	6,543
Advertising in eleven newspapers	5,152

III.—Extending Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, about 8,200 feet. Area of land taken, 186 lots, 25x100; April 25, 1870. Commissioners—GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, HUGH SMITH, ALEXANDER FREAR.

Awards, $1,438,263; costs, $72,063; expenses, $33,275. Assessment on City, $773,552; residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$22,500
Preparing report—E. J. Wilson	5,993
Surveyors—Michels & Milendy	22,680
James A. Bagley	681
Clerk—Geo. H. Purser	3,500
Clerical services—Peter Trainor	2,500
Francis McCabe	2,500
John T. Conover	250
Robert McGinnis	250
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	2,485
Advertising in four newspapers	1,200

N. B.—The total costs of opening Lexington-avenue in 1837, from Twenty-first-street to Thirty-first-street, 2,640 feet, were only $1,396.

IV.—Extending Park-place from College-place to West-street, about 1,100 feet; Feb. 22, 1870. Commissioners—JOHN H. COLEMAN, WALTER ROCHE, JOHN JEX.

Awards, $743,013; costs, $58,000; expenses, $17,643. Assessment on City, $300,000; residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS:

Commissioners	$15,500
Preparing report—Geo. H. Purser	6,849
Surveyor—Edward J. Boyle	14,733
Clerk—Geo. H. Purser	3,500
Clerical services—Willard Bartlett	1,000
Appraisers—Wm. Hitchman	1,500
H. Caulkins	1,500
Morgan Jones	1,500
Wm. H. Tracy	1,500
Geo. Hall	1,500
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	2,874
Advertising in seven newspapers	5,862

V.—Widening Broome-street, from Wooster to Laurens, not exceeding 200 feet, taking a strip of land about twelve feet in front of houses, and used for court-yards. July 18, 1871. Commissioners—GRATZ NATHAN and two others.

Awards, $47,000; costs, $18,850; collection fees, $1,650; assessment on City, $12,000, residue on property-holders.

VI.—Extending Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street. Report advertised for presentation April 22, 1872. Commissioners—GRATZ NATHAN, WALTER ROCHE and WM. STUART.

Awards exceed $600,000; amount assessed on the City, $300,000.

Amount and items of costs not yet ascertainable.

For improvements in the vicinity of Central Park, most of them embraced in the new plan of the upper part of the City, established by the Commissioners of the Park under the act of 1866.

VII.—Opening "the Circle," 400 feet diameter at the south-west corner of Central Park, at the intersection of Eighth-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, Broadway, and Boulevard (a large portion of the land taken was embraced in those streets and avenues.) Confirmed Feb. 18, 1868. Commissioners—JOHN K. HACKETT, JOHN J. BRADLEY, and CHARLES G. HALPINE.

Awards for lands, $504,772; costs, $26,331; assessed on Central Park, $266,127—residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$8,000
Preparing report—Edward J. Wilson	4,746
Surveyor—G. A. Sage	4,969
Clerk—Edward J. Wilson	1,750
Assistant Clerk—James M. Sweeny	1,250
Appraisers—Michael Gehegan	500
John Scott	600
Sylvester E. Nolan	500
Lines Scudder	500
John Molloy	500
James Hume	500
Anthony J. Bleecker	220
A. H. Muller	220
E. H. Ludlow	220
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	357
Advertising in four newspapers	1,123

VIII.—Opening public place, 200 feet square, at south-east corner of Central Park, on Fifth-avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. Commissioners—ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, HUGH SMITH and GRATZ NATHAN.

Awards for lands, $495,750; costs, $31,525. Assessed on the City for Central Park, $169,166—residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS:

Commissioners	$9,000
Preparing report—E. J. Wilson	7,503
Surveyor—Charles K. Graham	9,433
Clerk—George H. Purser	2, 00
Appraiser of Buildings—Warren Brady	50
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	1,519
Advertising in five newspapers	1,507

IX.—Opening public place, near Ninth-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and Boulevard. Commissioners—JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLARD BARTLETT and WM. H. TRACEY.

Awards for lands, $134,082; costs, $15,574. Assessed on City, $76,500; residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$2,250
Preparing report—George H. Purser	3,988
Surveyor—Charles K. Graham	5,158
Clerk—George H. Purser	750
Stationery and printing—William C. Rogers	867
Advertising in six newspapers	2,359

X.—Opening One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. July 18, 1870. Commissioners—JOHN BROWN, R. CROKER and MICHAEL HALPINE.

Awards for lands and buildings, $145,767; costs, $27,634; collectors' fees, $4,355. Assessed on City, $83,903. Residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$7,500
Preparing report—George H. Purser	4,881
Surveyor—J. A. Bagley	9,686
Clerk—George H. Purser	2,000
Appraisers—Warren Brady	500
George W. Tetcher	200
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	1,541
Advertising in five newspapers	1,315

In twenty other separate cases, from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, nearly all the openings nominal and without award, the aggregate costs were $152,783; average, $7,639.

The costs in cases of that description in 1837 did not exceed in the average $1,000.

XI.—Opening Avenue St. Nicholas, with Manhattan-street, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, occupying in part the old "Harlem-lane." Lineal extent about 16,000 feet. Confirmed May 24, 1869. Commissioners—GEO. A. OSGOOD, JOHN BRYAN, F. O. WINSLOW, Jr., who resigned, and was succeeded by J. H. COLEMAN.

Award for lands and buildings, $845,286; costs, $115,867. Assessed on City, $21,943, residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$24,000
Preparing report—E. J. Wilson	24,856
Surveyors—Edward Boyle	52,489
G. A. Sage	320
Clerk—Geo. H. Purser	4,000
Appraisers—Warren Brady	2,500
John P. Quinn	1,000
C. Calkins	1,000
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	3,820
Advertising in seven newspapers	1,130

XII.—Opening Boulevard or Public Drive, from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. Lineal extent about 27,000 feet; Boulevard 150 feet wide, of which about one-half consists of land in the old Bloomingdale Road and the Eleventh-avenue; average number of City lots, 25 by 100, taken in each of the ninety-six blocks, six lots, or, in all 576 lots. Confirmed June 15, 1868. Commissioners—GEO. A. OSGOOD, W. G. HUNT, and W. P. LEE.

Awards for lands, $3,607,916; costs, $117,568; assessed on City, $1,880,698; residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$36,750
Preparing report—E. J. Wilson	23,375
Surveyor—G. A. Sage	33,741
Clerk—E. J. Wilson	4,015
Clerical services—J. M. Davies	6,33[illegible]
Appraisers—W. H. Hume	2,750
E. Connolly	2,750
Thomas Dunlap	2,750
Livery	495
Advertising in four newspapers	1,465

XIII.—Opening Morningside Park, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, containing about 31¼ acres, about 434 City lots, 25 by 100 feet each. It occupies the rocky hill-side near the Bloomingdale Asylum. Confirmed Aug. 7, 1870. Commissioners—WM. M. TWEED, Jr., HUGH SMITH and ROBERT SUTHERLAND.

Awards for lands, $1,548,553; costs, $126,055; assessed on the City, $777,695; residue on property-holders.

ITEMS OF COSTS.

Commissioners	$22,500
Preparing report—Geo. H. Purser	32,909
Surveyors—Edward Boyle	50,709
J. A. Bagley	1,214
Clerk—Geo. H. Purser	3,750
Clerical services—Wm. A. Barr	1,700
Wm. Sinclair	1,900
Appraisers—Warren Brady	2,750
Bernard Smyth	2,750
Joseph C. Shalen	2,000
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers	3,125
Advertising in five newspapers	1,627

The whole amount of costs and charges imposed on the City, or its property-holders, in the cases above cited, from the 1st of December, 1867, to the present time, and the whole amount of assessments imposed on the City during the same period, may be summed up as follows:

	Costs and Charges.	Assessments on City.
In extending Church-street	$75,348	Nothing.
Widening Laurens-street	144,534	$788,222
Extending Lexington-avenue....$72,068		
Expenses.... 33,275—	105,243	773,532
Extending Park-place..... 58,000		
Expense..... 17,643—	75,643	357,657
Widening Broome-street	20,500	12,000
Opening circle, south-west corner of Central Park	26,331	279,752
Opening Public-place, south-west corner of Central Park	31,525	169,666
Opening public place, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-third-street	15,574	76,500
Opening One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets	31,969	88,903
In the twenty cases of formal opening of parts of streets between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Forty-sixth streets	152,783	One or two moderate.
Opening avenue St. Nicholas, &c	115,867	21,942
Opening Boulevard and Public Drive	117,568	1,880,698
Opening Morning Side Park	126,035	777,695
Contingent.		
Opening Riverside Park.$242,061		
Expenses....131,147—	$373,208	$2,908,575
Widening and straightening Broadway........165,632		
Expenses.....148,867—	314,499	3,718,785
Estimated cost of second commission, same rate as the first.	100,000	......
Extending Lafayette-place	Not known.	300,000
Total	$1,823,427	$12,153,877

The Special Committee would add, in conclusion, that the $12,153,877 of assessments thus imposed upon the City is but a trifle compared with the far heavier load which will soon swell the existing burden, if the present most "irresponsible" Government, consisting of a Mayor and Executive officers appointed by his sole authority, remain in power.

The Committee, in the report to which the present statement is an appendix, have pointed out the two kindred boards, one controlling the Department of Public Works, and the other the business of street openings, as possessing the sole power to lay out and to open any new streets or avenues of any length, breadth, or direction in any part of the City.

In these proceedings, with the half of the assessments inevitably to be imposed upon the City, the public debt now authorized to be funded to an unlimited extent for the payment of assessments, must rapidly increase. In a word, there can be no safety for landed property in this City until the corrupt and despotic Government, now known in Saxon, English throughout the world, as "the New-York Ring," shall be cut up by the roots and annihilated. Nor shall we be safe with any other "Ring" or sole government of a Mayor, substituted for the one existing. Nothing but a restoration of the proper authority over our streets, avenues, and public parks to its proper legislative depository—a Board of Aldermen, fairly elected to represent the whole "Commonalty" of our great and growing City—will adequately secure us from further abuses even more scandalous than those exhibited in the present communication.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HENRY NICOLL,
JAMES M. BROWN.
} Special Committee.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Benjamin C. Howard.

This gentleman, whose death is reported in another column, has long been known as one of the most respected citizens of Baltimore. Born in Maryland at the close of the last century, he graduated with honor at Princeton College in 1809. In the last war with England he commanded the Mechanical Volunteers at the battle of North Point. In the year 1829 he was elected as one of the Maryland Representatives to Congress, and continued to hold his seat through three sessions, during which time he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was the author of a report on the North-eastern boundary question, a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861, and for many years Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States.

CROTON WATER.

Prospects of a Supply Next Summer—The Average Fall of Rain for the Past Six Years—The Reservoir.

Our readers will be able to form a fair idea of the prospects of a water supply during the coming season from the following facts. The daily consumption of Croton water in this City, during the past year, has been about 80,000,000 gallons. The aqueduct is capable of bringing a much larger quantity. The Croton River in the driest periods of the Summer furnishes only about 30,000,000 gallons daily; consequently the City must depend in part on the accumulation of water in the Croton Valley to sustain the necessary supply. The reservoirs in that valley, so far as completed, are sufficient for ordinary seasons, but not adequate for the very dry ones. With all their aid in the year 1869, the supply was so short that for seventy-nine days of that year the whole of the water was drawn into the aqueduct, and nothing flowed over the Croton dam. In 1870, a still drier year, there were ninety-nine days in which no water flowed over the dam, and but for drawing a part of the supply from the natural lakes, then first resorted to for that purpose, the City would have been seriously short of water.

In 1871, there were only thirty-six days in which the water did not flow over the dam. Without nearly a full head at the dam, shown by the water flowing over it, there cannot be a full supply furnished by the aqueduct. The increase of storage capacity in the Croton Valley, by the construction of an additional reservoir, has been going on for some time, and the large reservoir at Boyd's Corners will be completed during the present year, but cannot be filled so as to serve a practical purpose until 1873. In the meantime the necessity of resort to the natural lakes of the Croton Valley is obvious. Such resort was provided for in the act of 1871, chapters 56 and 335, which authorizes the acquirement of the same by purchase or by appraisement—a precisely similar mode to that in which the whole rights for the original aqueduct and its reservoirs were acquired. The present year, 1872, has commenced with two very dry months. The fall of rain and snow in the Croton Valley in January and February has amounted to 2.66-100 inches of water. The comparison of this with former seasons may be seen by the following figures: The fall of rain and snow in inches of water was in 1867, 5.11 inches; 1868, 4.28 inches; 1869, 7.43 inches; 1870, 10.91 inches; 1871, 7.61 inches; 1872, 2.66 inches.

The average fall for the five years 1867 to 1871 inclusive was 7.07 inches, and the fall during the months of January and February of the present year is less than thirty-eight per cent. of such average.

As the ground has been frozen during the last two months, the water which has fallen has for the most part run off into the river, and helped to make up the moderate supply, instead of a large portion of it soaking into the ground, as it does in periods of snow and moderate cold, and thus contributing to the sources of the springs and rivulets which afterward supply the river.

At such a time as this, with the absolute necessity of commanding the use of the natural lakes in case of emergency during the coming Summer, some legislative action may be necessary.

Discharge of W. O. Ryan, the Alleged Cuban Filibuster.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, the case of Gen. W. O. RYAN, who was indicted for violation of the Neutrality laws, in being concerned in fitting out filibustering expeditions in aid of the Cuban revolutionists, was called for trial, and the District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, for substantially the same reasons as those given for the same action in the case of Gen. JORDAN, who was indicted some time ago for a like offense. The District-Attorney stated that the men who gave the information against RYAN, on which the indictment had been drawn, could not be found when the subpœnas had been issued for them, and that the prosecution had, under these circumstances, only one alternative, to abandon the case. Gen. RYAN was then formally discharged.

The Judiciary Committee—Secret Session Yesterday.

In spite of the secrecy with which the investigating legislators shroud their inquiry, the fact has become known that the case of Judge CARDOZO will be completed today. The Committee met at noon, the counsel on both sides being in attendance; also Messrs. PARSONS and STICKNEY, who are watching the proceedings for the Bar Association. The first witness summoned was Mr. RUFUS K. ANDREWS, and afterward three clerks from the County Clerk's office were examined. They were the gentlemen who keep the general records, the files of the Supreme Court and of the Special Term. Mr. DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., was also summoned. It is impossible to say for what purpose these witnesses were called, but it may be surmised that it was either for some case that extended over several years or a verification of facts alleged by counsel during the inquiry. One of the *on dits* of the corridor is that Judge BARNARD'S case will be opened by an examination of the part he took in the Susquehanna Railroad war.

Tammany Society—Poor Prospect of Reorganization.

The Committee of Twenty-two, appointed by the Tammany Society to report a plan for the reorganization of the Tammany Democracy, and to inquire as to the regularity of the present Tammany General Committee, met last evening at Tammany Hall, and still further considered the nature of the report to be presented to the Tammany Society on Saturday evening, but adjourned before the work was entirely completed, having come to the conclusion that another meeting will be necessary before their object can be attained.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, caused to be read a circular signed GILES A. SMITH, and addressed to leading railroad men throughout the country, stating that a movement was on foot to secure the passage of an act to increase the rates paid to railroads for carriage of the mails fifty per cent. without reference to existing contracts, and proposes that they should join in the movement and make contributions to aid it. The circular also gives a list of railroad Presidents, who, it says, have already entered into the arrangement, among them WM. H. VANDERBILT, THOMAS A. SCOTT and JAY GOULD.

Mr. MORRILL said that Mr. SMITH was formerly a distinguished officer in the army, and afterward an officer of the Post-office Department, and that he appeared to have resigned to go into this business. He (Mr. MORRILL) hoped that the gentlemen charged with having entered into this arrangement would be able to explain the matter.

Mr. CAMERON said he was confident that the statements of the circular so far as they relate to Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT were false in every particular, because Mr. SCOTT had too much sense and too much integrity to enter into any such combination.

Mr. WILSON said that one of the greatest evils in this nation was the practice of persons who have been in Congress or in the departments, afterward setting up in Washington as shysters, using the knowledge acquired in public life to cheat the Government, and that the abolition of this evil would be one of the most necessary and important reforms.

The circular was laid on the table.

BRIBING CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Mr. BAYARD gave notice that at an early day he would move to take up the resolution asking the President to transmit the instructions given to the United States District-Attorney, in New-York, in relation to the prosecution of persons who have given gratuities to the Custom-house officials. The correspondence, he said, was already in the hands of the Committee on Retrenchment, but he wished the resolution taken up so as to submit some explanatory remarks, and also to give Mr. CONKLING and others an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no desire to discuss the resolution. He had no objection whatever to its adoption. His only desire was to show that the instructions given to the District Attorney were given in obedience to the imperative mandate of a statute, and that their form was determined by the statute.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN UTICA.

Mr. CONKLING called up the bill providing for the erection of public buildings at Utica. Passed.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Quarter-master's Department. On motion of Mr. THURMAN, it was amended so as to apply also to the Inspector-General's Department, and it was then passed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of the various industries of Berks County, praying for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee and such other articles as cannot be produced in the United States, and remonstrating against any change in the duties on articles which can be produced in this country. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

A petition of the members of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia was presented, asking Congress to make an appropriation, to enable American astronomers to join those of other nations in observing the transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disc in December, 1874, which interesting phenomenon has not occurred since 1769, and was referred to the Committee on the Library.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending amendment to increase the salary of the supervising architect of the Treasury, was lost.

Mr. POMEROY moved an amendment to give the Land Office forty additional clerks of class one. Adopted.

The Bureau of Education.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $26,500 to $36,950.

Mr. CARPENTER asked him to state under what head of Federal jurisdiction the Bureau of Education came?

Mr. SAWYER said he would do so if the Senator (Mr. CARPENTER) would tell him under what head the Agricultural Bureau came.

Mr. CARPENTER said he could not. Still he thought that neither of these bureaus had any warrant whatever under the Constitution. "We are sensibly traveling," said he, "toward concentration of power in the Federal Government, and it would be well to stop and look around us and ask what authority we have to establish this Bureau of Education." He never knowingly voted for a bill which contained an appropriation for either of these bureaus, and never should.

Mr. SAWYER said he did not propose to reply on the constitutional point, but he urged the amendment because it was necessary in order to enable the Bureau to work satisfactorily. If the Senator (Mr. CARPENTER) objected to the Bureau as unconstitutional, the proper course for him would be to move to strike out the provision for it inserted by the House of Representatives.

Mr. CARPENTER said that Mr. SAWYER'S argument seemed to be this: If we are going to do an unconstitutional thing, let us do it handsomely. [Laughter.]

Mr. THURMAN agreed with Mr. CARPENTER in every word he had said on this subject. The Central Government was gradually encroaching on the powers of the States. The Department of Agriculture began as a mere bureau for the collection of statistics, but it grew to be a Department, and the next thing would probably be that the head of it would be made a Cabinet officer. So, too, the Bureau of Education was growing into a Department of Public Instruction, and before long we would have a Minister of Public Instruction, who would be a member of the Cabinet. Unless the people put a stop to this centralizing movement, it would never end until it had absorbed every power of the States and assumed the right to regulate every industry in the country. This Federal Education scheme had another phase. The people of this country were already more heavily taxed by the States for educational purposes than any other people in the world, but if the Federal Government should levy upon them for the same purpose then they would be doubly and unsupportably taxed for education. Further, even if the Federal Government had a constitutional right to take charge of the subject it would be unwise for it to do so, because it would place the whole education of the country on one uniform dead level, which would be a great mistake.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought there was authority in the Constitution for establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, and found in the provision of the eighth section that Congress shall have power to levy taxes, &c., &c., to promote the general welfare.

After some further discussion on this subject by Messrs. CARPENTER, EDMUNDS and FRELINGHUYSEN, the amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

Civil Service Reform.

To the item appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil service reform, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment authorizing the President to make suitable compensation to such members of the Civil Service Commission as are otherwise in the service of the United States. He said that three members of the Commission were also employes of the Departments, and that this amendment was designed to enable them to receive pay for their extra service on the Commission.

Mr. SHERMAN—That is the best commentary on civil service reform that we have had yet. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARPENTER also thought it a striking illustration of the reform, as it was being carried out. The amendment was declared out of order, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. LOGAN gave notice that when the bill should get out of the Committee and before the Senate, he would move to strike out the appropriation of $50,000, and insert a provision repealing the law under which Civil Service reform Commission had been created. He was as much in favor of reforming the civil service as anybody, but not in this way.

Other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then referred to the Senate.

The Senate, then, at 4:40 P. M., went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the ceremony of the reception of the Japanese Embassy was concluded, the House proceeded to legislative business.

THE OLD NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York asking for the right to purchase at cost the site now occupied by the New-York Post-office. Also, a petition of the New-York Tobacco Board of Trade for permanent bonded tobacco warehouses.

KILTS FOR THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to permit the importation, free of duty, of 1,000 Highland kilt uniforms for the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, New-York, and asked to have it considered and passed.

Mr. HOAR objected.

YERBA BUENA.

The House then took up the bill to grant to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of one-half of the Island of Yerba Buena, in San Francisco Bay.

Mr. SARGENT made an explanation as to the arrangement between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Pacific Railroad Companies, in reference to the tea commerce. He admitted that the arrangement that the Steam-ship Company would not carry teas did not exist, but argued that the cost of freight was less by the overland route than by the Panama route, allowing for the difference of one per cent insurance rates in favor of the overland route. He claimed that the agreement was for the interest of the Steam-ship Company, and for the development of trade. He spoke of the exactions of the Panama Railroad Company, which charged $25 for carrying passengers, whether first or second class, over its line of forty-seven miles, and charged for freight one-fourth of the whole cost from New-York to China. The Panama Railroad Company had sat there at the waist of the Isthmus throttling commerce, and now it came to Congress with its antique notions and its miserable history of exactions, to try to force traffic by that route. He denied that the extract read yesterday from the *Alta California* against the pending bill expressed the views of the people of San Francisco.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer an amendment to the bill, providing that any claimant to any portion of the island that may be occupied by the Railroad Company can bring his suit against the Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California, which Court shall have full jurisdiction to entertain such suit, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. BINGHAM objected.

Various amendments were proposed and ordered to be printed, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. WOOD, referring to the Kuklux discussion yesterday, expressed his disapprobation of the speech of Mr. DAWES, who, instead of confining himself to figures of arithmetic, indulged in figures of speech on political and partisan subjects, intended to have their effect on the Presidential election. The attention of the people was not to be attracted to the obsolete issue of the colored race.

This gave rise to a political debate, in which Messrs. DAWES, BROOKS, ELDRIDGE, BUTLER of Massachusetts, and others, took part.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment for the payment of laborers, workmen and mechanics in the Government employment at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours' work.

After a long discussion on the labor question Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a proviso to Mr. DAWES' amendment, that laboring men in the United States who work ten hours a day shall not be taxed to make up the deficiency for those who only worked eight hours. [Laughter.] Agreed to. Mr. DAWES' amendment, as thus amended, was then rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, renewed Mr. DAWES' proposition in a different form, appropriating $450,000 for the purpose. This was also rejected by 41 to 81.

The Committee rose and reported the bill back to the House, and then without voting on it, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE COLD SNAP.

Thermometer in Maine Fall Forty-Nine Degrees—Snow in Various Localities—Disasters on the Coast.

At Eastport, Me., the most severe snow-storm of the season occurred on Tuesday. In ten hours' time the mercury in the thermometer dropped 49°.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, a heavy snow-storm from the south-east obstructs the roads and delays the trains.

The schooner *Alcyone*, from the West Indies, for Philadelphia, lost both her anchors and was towed into Lewes, Del., by a tug. The schooner *Caroline Hall* remains ashore. The schooner *Geo. E. Prescott*, from Southward, with a cargo of soft coal, is ashore six miles south of Henlopen.

The thermometer yesterday was 4° below zero at Lancaster, N. H. For forty-eight hours the thermometer has ranged from 10° to 20° below zero. Travel on the Grand Trunk Railroad is obstructed by snow-drifts.

At Fortress Monroe, one of the most severe storms that has occurred in fifteen years set in on Saturday morning, shortly before daylight.

In Norfolk business was almost entirely suspended, except the Fire Department which was kept quite busy, both in that City and Portsmouth. This was caused by the tide overflowing the wharfs and getting into several lime-houses, the water slacking the lime and setting the buildings on fire.

In Portsmouth two limehouses—one belonging to A. W. & J. NEELY & Co., and the other to NEIMEYER, ELDRIDGE & BROOKS, were consumed with their contents. Both, however, were fully insured.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6—7 P. M.—The pressure diminished during Tuesday night from Lake Ontario to the East Atlantic coast, but has commenced increasing today. The latter has prevailed from the upper lake region and Lake Erie to the Ohio Valley and thence to the South Atlantic coast. Cloudy weather, with snow, has continued over Northern New-York, and extended to the Northern New-England States. The easterly winds with cloudy weather and light rain reported this morning from North Carolina to Georgia, are now succeeded by northerly winds and clear weather. The barometer has fallen somewhat during the day over the lower Missouri valley. Easterly winds are now prevailing from Lake Superior to Tennessee and westward; southerly winds over the Western Gulf States. The temperature has very generally risen at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting a few of them on the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coasts. Very brisk and high north-westerly winds have prevailed from the lower lakes to the Middle and East Atlantic coast; rising barometer on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer continues rising on Thursday over the Middle and New-England States, with clear and pleasant weather, except over Northern New-York and Northern New-England; diminishing north-wesserly winds and a continued rise in the temperature; pleasant weather from the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio Valley, and thence northward to the upper lakes, with easterly winds and increased cloudiness; the pressure over and west of the Upper Mississippi Valley diminish during to-night and on Thursday with increased cloudiness, possibly threaten'ng weather, easterly winds, and rising temperature; southerly winds continue over the western Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic States this evening.

A Shooting Affray at a Colored Ball in Jersey City.

A ball was given on Tuesday night in Jersey City by a colored organization. As the party was about breaking up yesterday morning, a fight took place between FERIO GARVIN, of Jersey City, and CHARLES COOLEY, of Pell-street, New-York, which ended by COOLEY receiving a bullet in the back of the neck. Others joined in the fight, and several shots were fired in the ball-room. Officers STERLING and EATON attempted to quell the disturbance, but they were severely handled themselves. Officer STERLING'S life would have been taken only for the timely arrival of Sergt. LEE and other officers. STERLING was overpowered, and a colored ruffian was about stabbing him with a bayonet when the Sergeant knocked him down. Two men, FERIO GARVIN and ROBERT H. HARRISON, were arrested. COOLEY escaped, but gave himself up in New-York, and he is now in the Park Hospital.

A Dealer in Obscene Literature Sentenced.

PATRICK J. BANNON was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT and a jury, for sending obscene publications through the mails. Special Treasury Agent GAYLOR testified that BANNON kept a store in Ann-street, ostensibly for the sale of books, but really as a cover to his dealings in obscene pamphlets, prints and similar stuff. From this store he sent out circulars and cards all over the country, making a special feature of the public schools, advertising his wares in a covert, but perfectly comprehensible way, and this business had been carried on for some years. Information of this coming to the witness he sent the defendant a letter from New-Jersey, requesting specimens of the publications. BANNON sent these as requested, and the witness caused his arrest. A number of the books and prints found in BANNON'S store were exhibited in Court, and proved to be of the vilest possible description. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Judge BENEDICT sentenced him to the extreme penalty of the law, $500 fine and imprisonment for one year, or until the fine was paid.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE BRONZES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,
AND
CHOICE FANCY ARTICLES AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO.
have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

WHAT DO YOU DESIRE?—Is it something to prevent the hair from shedding, and to renew the growth where it is sparse and thin; or, is it a perfect dressing that shall keep it in glorious trim and sustain it always in its full vigor? No matter which it is. PHALON'S Hair Invigorator is the only article required, since it cures every disease and disability of the hair, and preserves it while life lasts. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

WATCH NO. 21,089. STEM-WINDER—Manufactured by United States Watch Company, (GILES, WALES & CO.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month.
S. M. BEARD, firm of BEARDS & CUMMINGS, No. 128 Front-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Green, Orange and Purple, are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral Hair Dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by HILL'S Instantaneous Hair Dyes.—*Advertisement.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will almost invariably give relief.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

"Neuril" is a Harmless External Remedy for Neuralgia. If applied when the pain is at its height, will give instant relief. Sold by all Druggists.

Wood Carpeting. 480 Broadway. This is the only floor covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—STALEY.—In this City, Feb. 27, by Rev. William C. Smith, GEORGE W. BROWN, Providence, R. I., to M. ANNIE STALEY, youngest daughter of the late John Staley, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

☞ English papers please copy.

MOOERS—DEMAREST.—In Newark, N. J., March 6, by Rev. Dr. Reed, Mr. FREDERICK M. MOOERS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss FRANCES L. DEMAREST, of Long Branch.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In Bloomfield, N. J., March 4, 1872, NETTIE J. BALDWIN, second daughter of Augustus and Mary A. Baldwin, aged 16 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Funeral at the house of her parents in Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BONNY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 6, 1872, JANE, widow of the late John S. Bonny, in the 78th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Railroad-av., Rahway, at 2 P. M. on Friday.

CHEREVOY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, EDMUND S. CHEREVOY, of the firm of Weathered & Cherevoy, in the 56th of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ's Church, Bedford-av., near Division, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DALY.—Month's Mind—A requiem mass, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th st., on Friday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. THOS. J. DALY, daughter of Daniel Sweeny.

ELLIS.—On Monday, March 4, at New-Brunswick, N. J., JOHN ELLIS, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in this City, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, 7th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KING.—On Monday, 4th inst., at her residence in Fishkill, on the Hudson, Mrs. MARIA B. KING, widow of the late John F. King, and daughter of the late Philip M. Milledoler, D. D.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, today, (Thursday,) the 7th, at 1 P. M.

LOOMIS.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., Brevet Brig.-Gen. LOOMIS, United States Army, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the chapel at the old cemetery, New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Officers of the United States Army and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

MARSH.—On Tuesday, March 5, F. AUGUSTUS MARSH, aged 38 years.

Relatives, friends, ex-officers of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, and Post S. S. Weed, Grand Army of the Republic, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 146 East 50th-st., this Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, at Tenafly, N. J., on the 2d of March, 1872, CHARLES NEWCOMB.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Religious services will be held in the University-place Church, corner 10th-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PEMBROKE.—On Staten Island, Monday evening, March 4, EDWARD S. PEMBROKE, only son of Sarah Pembroke, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, West New-Brighton, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock. Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, at 11 A. M.; return at 2 P. M.

PERRY.—On Wednesday, March 6, at his residence, No. 232 East 124th-st., Rev. S. C. PERRY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSS.—On Wednesday, March 6, FRANCIS A. ROSS, aged 59.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 146 East 53d-st., on Friday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMYSER.—At Norristown, Penn., on Monday, March 4, Mrs. MOLLIE B., wife of Lieut. Jno. D. Smyser, United States Marine Corps.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, Pay Director J. O. Bradford, No. 59 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

WATKIS.—In Brooklyn, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN WATKIS, widow of Louis Watkis, aged 69 years.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Austin H. Kelly, No. 120 Elliott-place, Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

WARD.—At Niles, Mich., March 2, 1872, Mrs. MARIA R. WARD, in the 63d year of her age, mother of Col. Rodney C. Ward, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF JOHN J. DORTIC.

In our obituary notices we record the death of JOHN J. DORTIC, formerly a merchant of this City, whose business capacities, scrupulous fidelity, and strict integrity secured him the implicit confidence of all business men. He retired many years ago, since which he devoted the greater part of his time in assisting and benefiting others. His high moral character, unassuming manners, kind and forgiving disposition won the esteem and love of all who knew him. This model man will long be remembered by those whom he has so untiringly served.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE NATION

is one of the ablest journals published in the English language."—*London Saturday Review of Dec. 20, 1871.*

THE NATION.

CONTENTS OF NO. 349:

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PARTY "ORGANS."
(Today at the news-stands—The Nation.)
THE PROPER TIME TO AGITATE FOR REFORM.
(Today, The Nation at the news-stands.)
THE FRENCH STAGE. (Paris Letter.)
(The Nation today.)
THE CRISIS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
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PNEUMONIA VANQUISHED!
Mrs. M. G. BROWN positively asserts that her GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will cure the worst case of PNEUMONIA. GUARANTEES it will do so, when everything else fails.
The MODUS OPERANDI IS ORIGINAL—passes into the system by LAWS never before heard or thought of; but laws ORDAINED BY GOD for deliverance and preservation of the human body. No being holds health or life in security who is not in the habitual use of the Metaphysical Discovery, which is INSURANCE against disease and premature death.
Inclose 10 cents to the University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for the METAPHYSICAL PAMPHLET, of sixty-eight pages.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 9, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 12; whole tickets, $32 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., NO. 686 Broadway, offer Chandeliers and Gas-fixtures (at wholesale prices) in Glass, Gilt or Bronze.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THURSDAY,

MARCH 21,

THE

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER

Will issue

FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES

in addition to the regular edition.

The following are among its

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Rev. Dr. WM. ORMISTON, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL,
Rev. Dr. T. W. CHAMBERS, Rev. Dr. H. M. SCUDDER,
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Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS, Rev. Dr. JOHN DE WITT,
Prof. TAYLOR LEWIS, of Schenectady, and others equally eminent.

The CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER is published every THURSDAY, NO. 6 NEW CHURCH-ST., CORNER FULTON.

Advertisements for the extra issue at special rates.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL,
"TRUE AS STEEL."
Ready next week.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

POLE ON WHIST.
A remarkable new book on the game of Whist. Just published. Price $1.
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"MARTHA," "FAUST," &C., COMplete for $1.—Ditson & Co.'s $1 edition of standard operas, full piano and vocal scores. English and Italian words, price $1. Also, Librettos of all the operas, words and music, 30c. each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on Friday evening, March 8, at 8 o'clock.
SAM. M. COX, Sec. ALBON P. MAN, Pres.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, March 6, was again large and the following business was transacted:

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of HOMER A. NELSON, Esq., referee, sold two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, situate on the south side of East Seventy-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as Nos. 214 and 218, for $14,650 and $14,200, respectively. Purchasers, SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr., of No. 214, and WM. MEYERS, of No. 218.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at an executor's sale, by order of MATTHIAS CLARK and JAS. E. HEDGES, executors of SUSAN VAN VLEIT, deceased, sold the three-story brick-front house and lot known as No. 458 Greenwich-street, between Desbrosses and Watts streets, for $12,100; purchaser, E. RICHARDSON. Also, the lease of a lot, with the two and a half-story brick house thereon, known as No. 315 Hudson-street, between Spring and Vandam streets, for $2,700; purchaser, JOHN MOIR. The lease is one from Trinity Church, to May 1, 1873; ground rent, $450 per annum. Particulars of the usual weekly stock sale, conducted by Messrs. MULLER & CO., will be found below.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Co., at an assignee's sale, disposed of a farm in New-Jersey, of which the following is a description: 25 95-100 acres of land in Union Township, Union County, New-Jersey; situate on the north-east side of the public road leading from Lyons' farms to Connecticut farms, formerly a portion of the Sparks farms; sold for $10,000 over and above two mortgages, amounting to $17,940, making the total sum realized $27,940. Purchaser, SHELDON LEAVITT.

No other sales than the above were consummated, but A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. adjourned two legal auctions, involving the disposition of City real estate, announced to occur yesterday, as follows: Sale of lot on Sixth-avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-first-street, adjourned until Wednesday of next week, and sale of lot with building thereon, at the junction of New-Chambers, Oak and Roosevelt streets, adjourned until the 20th inst. The exact figures realized at the sale of the Walter estate, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange on Tuesday, were $211,160.

Today, at the Exchange, the principal sale to take place is that to be held by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at which fourteen very choice west side lots, situate in the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, will be offered at auction. The sale is one by order of the Supreme Court, and it is announced as positive. The character of the property and its well-known intrinsic value should excite competition among investors in realty, and the result, if we can predicate an opinion from the recent transactions made, can hardly fail to be a success. Other sales are also announced by other auctioneers, also worthy attention, viz.: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., of house and lot on Seventy-first-street, near Ninth-avenue; of house and lot on Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, and of two houses and lots on Thompson-street, between Broome and Spring streets. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of two lots on One Hundred and Twenty fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of two lots, with buildings, known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street; and by JAMES M. MILLER, of a house and lot on the south-west corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Third-street.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

At the stock sale, conducted by Messrs. MULLER & CO., at the Exchange, yesterday, the following securities were sold at the percentage prices noted: 20 shares People's Bank, par value $25 each, sold at 151 per cent.; 58 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each, sold at 112⅜; 5 shares Park National Bank, $100 each, at 157¼; 51 shares Merchant's Exchange National Bank, $50 each, at 95; 30 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 183½; 60 shares Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each, at 89; $1,000 United States 5-20s Coupons of 1862, 4th series, interest May and November, at 111½; $500 United States 5-20s Coupons of 1865, 4th series, interest January and July, at 111⅜; 50 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, at 94¾; 200 shares Greenwich Bank, $25 each, at 228; 70 shares People's Bank, $25 each, 150½; 100 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, at 107½; 18 shares Relief Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 96; 40 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 92½; 20 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 212½; $3,700 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock, at 106; and 1,800 shares Northumberland Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, par $100 each, at 16.

Also, the following securities at the prices noted per lot: 1,250 shares Daguscahonda Improvement Company, of Elk County, Pennsylvania, $20 each; and loans to Daguscahonda Improvement Company, amounting to $14,575, as follows: receipts March 9, 1865, $1,000; May 26, $750; June 13, $1,250; July 21, $775; Feb. 26, 1867, $625; March 4, $2,000; May 8, $2,000; Feb. 7, 1866, $5,725; Aug. 27, 1868, $450, bearing interest at seven per cent. until paid, $14 for lot.

Two thousand shares Columbia Coal Company of Pennsylvania, $100 each, and loans to Columbia Coal Company of Pennsylvania, amounting to $8,359 02; April 7, 1866, $4,192 36; Sept. 4, 1866, $4,166 66, $67 for lot.

Loans to Northumberland Coal Company, amounting to $6,479 08. Receipts Sept. 14, 1864, $3,000; Dec. 17, $833 33; Dec. 17, $833 33; Jan. 12, 1865, $833 33; July 7, 1868, $979 09, $20 for lot.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, March 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 214 East 79th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 20 x102.2	$14,650
3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 218 East 79th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 20 x102.2	14,200

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 458 Greenwich-st., n. s., between Desbrosses and Watts sts., lot 25x80	$12,100
2½-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 315 Hudson-st., w. s., between Spring and Vandam sts., lot 20x80, lease for 1 year from May 1, Trinity Church ground rent, $450 per year	2,700

UNION TOWNSHIP, UNION COUNTY, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Co.

Farm of land containing 25 95-100 acres, n. e. side of public road leading from Lyons' farms to Connecticut farms	$27,940

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION,
Grand Boulevard and 77th-st., fourteen lots.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7.
ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AND A GOOD stable in 27th-st., near 9th-av. Also, a cottage house and stable, in 27th-st., near 9th-av.; also a three-story English basement house, in 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in good order; and other property for sale cheap, and terms liberal. J. CORBIT, No. 253 8th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 6 East 54th-st., 22x55, with stable adjoining, 14x85; plot 36x100, situated only 125 feet from 5th-av., and in one of the best streets, near the Park; will be sold at the low price of $80,000. Terms to suit. Apply at No. 683 5th-av., or No. 208 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN-STONE houses, east side of 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., and north side of 116th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all improvements; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, No. 54 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 30, 32 AND 34 WEST 14TH-st., 75x206 feet, running through to 13th-st., to which may be added, if desired, No. 36, making 100 feet front on 14th st., and 75 feet on 13th-st.; suitable for any purpose where much space is desired. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN FEE—ABOVE 42D-ST., close by 5th-av., a magnificently located four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65; three bathrooms; every convenience for a large family; never before offered; owner going abroad. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray-st.

A FOUR-STORY FIFTEEN-ROOM HOUSE, 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., for sale; $20,000; No. 319 East 42d-st., twelve rooms, modern build, $11,000. Can be seen for appreciation; payments to suit purchasers. GOLDSTEIN, No. 296 Broadway, owner.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN. A NICE three-story and basement brick house, perfect order; $8,500; terms to suit; on 119th-st.; three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A first-class, extra-wide, four-story house in 16th-st., near 5th-av.; has a very large area in rear. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold for less than its value, as the owner has no longer any use for it. Apply to
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 86TH-st.: 100x25 feet; also 10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROBABLY THE MOST COMplete house in Harlem, located in 129th-st., near 5th-av., 17x50, full lots, three stories; beautifully finished in hard wood.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or lease, No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. "Sale positive."
ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE IN 83D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—For sale on easy terms. Price $11,000.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

BUSINESS AND DWELLING PROPERTY for sale on Greene, near Prince-st., Canal, near Vestry, West and Washington, near Morris-st., 1st-av., near 23d-st., 45th-st., near 8th-av., 48th and 55th sts., near Broadway, and other desirable houses at low prices. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FIFTH, MADISON AND PARK AVS. and fronting Central Park.—Several well-built and most elaborately-finished medium, full-size and extra large, double-front and corner mansions; also, desirable medium and small-size houses, between 5th and 6th avs., at low figures.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Boram-place, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

A NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 3D-av. and 111th-st., 101 by 170 feet; for sale on easy terms; a rare chance for investment. Apply on the premises.

A SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, No. 2,211 3d-av., between 120th and 121st sts., for sale; four-story Philadelphia brick, plate glass, high ceilings. Lot 25x150.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 20x42x26x100, 40 feet court-yard, and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; No. 252 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements: Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 19½x46x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 252 Clermont-av.

$6,000 EACH.—FOR SALE, TWO VERY good houses in 12th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; three story, 20 feet wide, containing all the modern conveniences; rented to good tenants at $1,000 per annum. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on the "Hill;" immediate possession. See list of Brooklyn houses.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains Depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, or the house and two acres will be sold separately, if desired.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction April 18. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 3,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided.

Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE homestead of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Southern Boulevard, about ten minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge, within fifty minutes of Peck-slip by steam-boat.

The homestead has twenty acres of land; house is very commodious; is in fine order; the out-buildings are large, and the place is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, both Summer and Winter; the Portchester Railroad Depot will be within five minutes' walk of house, adding largely to its prospective value. It will be sold low or exchanged for a house in the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR sale at Flushing, Long Island, situated on Sanford-av., on high ground. House, 44x50, of superior finish, with all the appointments that are combined in a first-class city residence; grounds artistically laid out, consisting of four acres, stocked with rare, ornamental and fruit trees; large brick barn; within ten minutes' walk from depot, twenty-five minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily; to be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—For sale—A modern-built, first class frame house, filled in with brick, with stable, ice-house, with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit.

The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed.

Churches of all denominations and schools in the village.

For further particulars apply to
J. M. McJIMSEY, No. 67 Wall-st., or
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME PLACE, AT low price, Centre-st., (macadamized, gas-lit,) either five or seven acres in garden lawns, forest, fruit, and ornamental trees; large, complete residence, containing modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. EDWARD AUSTIN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, on the Sound, one mile from Rye or Port Chester Depots, containing about 4¾ acres, frame house filled in with brick, fourteen rooms, modern improvements; also, cottage, fourteen rooms, carriage-house, stalls for five horses, bathing-house, &c., on elevated ground, 50 feet above and slopes to the water; has valuable water and dock rights. Apply to F. J. HALL, Lyons Point, Port Chester, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE near by in Connecticut, splendidly situated on high ground, with churches and schools near at hand; very accessible from the City for invalids or children needing healthful country surroundings; this is an unusually good location; will sell furnished or unfurnished for cash or exchange for a dwelling in the City. Address for further particulars, F. A. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

CORNER PLOT OF EIGHTEEN AND A half acres of building land at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; high and healthy grounds, fine mansions on surrounding property, magnificent view of the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for twenty miles; fifteen minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, 686 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE at a bargain, a beautifully-located country seat, eleven rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house and out-buildings; grounds well improved; choice varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; location high, commanding fine views, with four to forty acres; possession; see photograph and list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AT ORANGE, MONTROSE—VERY complete French-roofed residence, furnished, over two acres, capable of subdivision; lawns, garden; near depot, excellent neighborhood, restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. THIS LOCATION SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

THE FINEST RESIDENCE ON SHREWSbury River, one mile from Red Bank, N. J.; excellent house, barn and out-buildings, all new; twelve acres of cultivated land; bathing, boating and fishing; very healthy; terms easy. Apply to IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York City.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MEdium City property.—A farm of about 120 acres in Westchester County, near railroads; suitable for dairy and general farming. WALTER H. MEAD, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale at Westport, Conn., in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved.
E. P. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, cottage, $3,500; country-seat, four acres, $15,000; also, one to twenty acres unimproved.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., SEVERAL fine residences and cottages; location high, very healthy; prices low and terms easy.
B. F. SMALL, No. 34 Dey-st.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York: thirty-one acres. For sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

A—**VERY DESIRABLE,** EASILY ACcessible country homes. For sale on easy terms; $4,325, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE FURnished house, on or very near 5th-av., between 14th and 34th sts. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 22d sts. Address Box No. 4,976 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 2,607 New-York City Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition,

SUPREME COURT SALE
by Addison Thomas, referee, of

14 CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,

bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the heart of the great West Side, with Central Park and the Zoological Gardens east of it, and the Riverside Park, the Hudson River and Riverside Boulevard on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is high, dry and healthy. Terms very liberal.

Sale Peremptory to the Highest Bidder.

V. K. STEVENSON, Executor,
SUSAN P. SMITH, Executrix,
Of the estate of WASHINGTON M. SMITH, deceased.

For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, plaintiff's attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.; or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.

EXCHANGE-PLACE—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON MULBERRY AND THOMPSON STS., BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF THE LATE ALPHONSE LOUBAT, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MULBERRY-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., and known as No. 240.

THOMPSON-STREET.—The two lots of land, together with the front and rear three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the westerly side of Thompson, between Broome and Spring sts., and known as Nos. 57 and 59.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 71ST-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under direction of Jas. H. Fay, Esq., referee.

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop Olive-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of 71st-st., 590 feet west of 9th-av.; house about 50 feet deep, has tiled hall, black-walnut stairs and modern improvements. Lot 20x102 feet 2 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BROOME-ST. PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOME-STREET—The lots of land, together with the three-story and basement brick buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Wooster-st. and South 5th-av. or Laurens-st., and known as Nos. 489, 491 and 493 Broome-st., each about 21x96 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING ON 120TH-ST., BE-TWEEN 1st-av. and Avenue A. at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—The very desirable three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 425 East 120th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; house is 18 9x45 feet, in good order, and contains improvements; lot, 18.9x100.10; party-wall east side; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CEDAR AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The north-east corner of Cedar-st. and Greenwich st., with the four tenements thereon, being Nos. 139, 141, 143 Greenwich-st. and No. 127 Cedar-st., being together 58 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st. and 34 feet 4 inches on Cedar-st.; sale peremptory; title indisputable; present rents, $3,432 per annum.

C. W. SANDFORD, } Executors,
WM. HIBBARD, }
No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable piece of property situated on north side of Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl sts., together with the four-story brick building erected thereon, now rented for $2,400 till May 1, 1872, and known as No. 99 Maiden-lane; size, 20x62 feet. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNES-DAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground having three fronts on Clinton and Huntington and Hamilton avs., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

S. DINGEE & CO., AUCTIONEES, WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, Thursday, March 14, 1872, 12 o'clock M., No. 33 St. Marks-Place. Terms easy.

The premises may be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; daily. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITABLE SITE FOR A Produce Exchange building, located in the lower part of the City, and to comprise an area of at least six City lots. Proposal to sell will be received by the undersigned Committee:
ADON SMITH, JR., Chairman,
No 1 State-st.
JAMES McGEE, No. 62 William-st.
GEO. H. BEYER, No. 267 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NOT MORE THAN $20,000 required. A rare chance to invest. Parties wishing to invest their capital in a good and steadily increasing business, will do well to correspond with the undersigned, assignee of the firm of Samuel Mason & Sons, who offers for sale the cutlery works, situate at New-Brighton, Beaver County, Penn., on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and Erie and Pittsburgh Railway, twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh. The purchaser will not be put to the necessity of spending any time in preparing to put the works in operation, as they are now running; nor need he wait long for returns, inasmuch as a good and constantly increasing trade has been established for our cutlery, which sells as fast as we can turn it out with the force now employed. The party that purchases now will have all the advantage of the Spring trade, which is just opening. Address, or call on GILBERT L. EBERHART,
New-Brighton, Penn.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a safe business already established on a firm footing, which requires additional capital only to increase it very largely, desires a partner with $25,000 to $50,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post-office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business under the firm name of HAY & WARNER, No. 80 Broadway, and No. 5 New-st. New-York, March 1, 1872.
SILAS C. HAY,
WILLIAM S. WARNER.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 10 UNIVERSITY-place, corner Clinton-place, the store and basement being well adapted for a first-class family grocery, piano show-room, or other business requiring space, nearness to Broadway and moderate rent; the dwelling contains twenty-one rooms, with baths and water-closets, arranged for lodging apartments or families; will be ready by 1st April. Apply to HICKS, BARR & CO., No. 400 Broadway.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, south-west corner of Fulton-st., the splendid office now occupied by the North-western Life Insurance Company, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY to lease for lumber and brick yards, beer-garden, &c., consisting of two houses and three blocks of ground, extending from 2d-av. to East River, with pier and bulkhead. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE IN ALBANY, ABOUT 30 by 70 feet, located in the very best part of the city. It is large enough, and may be divided in two if desired. Apply to GEO. JONES at this office.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

A FINE LARGE STORE, NO. 2,211 3d-av., between 120th and 121st sts.; 60 feet deep; plate-glass front; also floors above to lease; best location. Immediate possession.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LEASE.—A small hotel, stock, fixtures, furniture, &c., for sale. Apply at Manufacturers' Union Carriage Ware-rooms, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot of Horatio-st.

TO LET—STORES NO. 231 WASHINGTON-st., between Barclay and Robinson, and No. 203 West-st., between Jay and Harrison. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

TO LET—NO. 366 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN Church-st. and West Broadway; four-story building, with store covering entire lot.
H. H. CAMMANN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

TO LET—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, WITH good buildings, about 1½ miles east of Tarrytown; rent $600. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWENTY LOTS, with bulk-head on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

DESK ROOM—IN TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, or half the office, at low rent; suitable for lawyer, architect, real estate, coal-dealer, &c. Address N., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT ON the north-west corner of Fulton and Church sts.; 34x75 feet. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 10 and 11.

TO LET—STORES ON PARK-PLACE, BEtween Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MON-TROSE, BLOOMFIELD, ROSEVILLE, NEWARK.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 32d-st., full size, and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house, on 5th-av., near 30th-st.; very elegantly furnished, and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR one or more years; No. 77 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply for permit to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—At Esopus, a country house, unfurnished, containing ten rooms, three good cellars, two large gardens, with out-buildings and lands, if required; commands extensive views of the river and mountains; adjoins the Episcopal Church. Rent $350 per annum. Address G. S., Post-office, Esopus, Ulster County, New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich st.

TO LET—HOUSES NO. 143 WEST 11TH-ST., between 6th and 7th av., and No. 40 7th-av., corner 13th-st. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against JOHN CARLIN, Susie P. Smyth and John F. B. Smyth, her husband, Ephraim A. Jacob, Theodore Schmidt, William Conklin, James S. Oakley, Albert Mason, James O. Kane, Mason S. Brewster, Patrick Kivlin, James Delaney, The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, Daniel E. Donovan, James Sweeny, William McShane, Zephaniah S. Ayres, James McCandless, Charles Devin, John W. Stevens, Patrick Golding, James O'Reilly and Michael O'Reilly, Andrew Smith, Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New-York, defendants.—No. 163, amended summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York City and County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, (in the offices of the North America Life Insurance Company,) at Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.
SIMEON T. HYDE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, New-York City.
f1-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES ROBINSON, plaintiff, against S. DEXTER BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1872.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1872.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f15-law6wTh*

REMOVAL.

REMOVED—WM. A. GUEST & CO., HAVE removed their business to No. 17 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 144 West 4th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.
MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix,
JOHN D. DUCKER, }
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN, } Executors.
JOHN H. TIETJEN, }
f1-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
RAILWAY, BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they do not desire the entire line.
H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SU-PREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become part as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.
RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
mh7-law6mTh No. 9 Pine-st.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SU-PREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.
CLARENCE L. BURNET,
mh7-law6mTh Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD P. BRUFF and EDWARD CROMWELL against THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the property and effects of the Security Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this action, to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Security Insurance Company, payable on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:

First, All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States;

Second, Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and,

Third, All other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 289 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of said Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and at the same hour of each and every week day up to, and including the 25th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE, }
GRATZ NATHAN, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM STUART, }

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with Section 2, Chapter 9, of the Laws of New-York, enacted January 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New York County Court-house, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the 7th day of March, 1872.
RICHARD H. STORRS,
Clerk Board of Apportionment and Audit.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 6, 1872.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a plain, unassuming young woman and thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and salads of all kinds; or parlor-maid and assist with chamber-work; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' OR CHAMBER-maid and laundress' situation, or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist in chamber-work, or care of growing children, or charge of an invalid; best City references. Apply at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH THE BEST SERVANTS
IN NEW-YORK CITY,
ALL WELL RECOMMENDED,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR as cook and to assist with the washing, by a highly respectable Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands meats, pastry, &c.; good baker, good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress in a boarding-house, or chamber-work and sewing, or take care of children; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 2:3 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS
CAN BE SUITED IMMEDIATELY WITH first-class help for any capacity at WALKER'S,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, bouning, larding, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good reference; country or City. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds fine muslins; has several years' experience in City; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress or lady's maid, who understands dress-making; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from its birth; is also a good seamstress; the best City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation; is a good family seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; good references. Call at No. 120 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse; understands plain sewing; has City reference. Call at No. 656 8th-av., one door below 42d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORough laundress; understands fluting and does up linens in superior style. Apply at present employer's, No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her home, or would go out by the day; good references given. Call at No. 150 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Danish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; excellent baker; best reference from last employer. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 409 West 28th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FIRST-class girls in one house; one as cook and laundress, the other as seamstress, nurse or chamber-maid. Apply for two days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) supply first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH seamstress; cuts, fits and makes dresses, and will take a place as misses' maid, from sixteen to eighteen. At French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home. Mrs. LONG, No. 132 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A PLACE FOR A GOOD INfant's nurse; no objection to grown children; has excellent references. At French Office, 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY COMPETENT woman a situation as a good cook and to wash and iron; City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 171 Waverley-place, between Charles and Perry sts.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman, some family washing at her own house; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best City reference; would go out. Call ar address No. 141 East 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of children, or would prefer to travel with a lady; excellent reference. Call or address No. 251 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook by a woman who understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 405 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FULLY competent and respectable girl, as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 145 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED cook in a private family or small boarding-house; ten years' reference. Apply at No. 142 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French woman as first-class cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 444 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation, (talks French and German,) to take care of children and sewing. Address No. 296 Avenue A, baker-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener; married, no children; English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address J. J., care of PETER HENDERSON, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class practical gardener in every branch; graperies, greenhouse, vegetables, fruits of all kinds, and improvements; good care taken of a gentleman's place; married, one child. Address C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man, not long in the country; understands his duties in any capacity as gentleman's servant; City or country; would travel; excellent reference. Address W. C., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands all its branches thoroughly; has the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman with small family as gardener, who will take charge of a farm if necessary; best of reference from past or present employer. Address for one week ROBERT MOSS, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY a Scotchman, Protestant; no children. Address P. DRISCOLL, Milton, Westchester County, New-York. Refers to C. R. Anderson, No. 14 Broad-st., last employer.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; Protestant; understands the business thoroughly; green-house, graperies, &c.; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's country place. Address J. H., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. B., at Pharmacy No. 1,165 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFIcient colored man, a situation as head cook or second cook; unexceptionable references as to competency. Address LEWIS RICHSHARD, No 125 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or gardener, by a sober, steady man, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; unexceptionable reference. Address No. 9 Desbrosses-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, to take charge of a private place; he understands his business in all its branches. Address H. W., No. 95 5th-av., flower-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, steady man; is a good groom and steady driver; has good City reference. Call or address JOHN, 33 West 29th-st., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man, as coachman; three years' reference from last place. Address JAMES EVANS, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, who has experience in taking care of an invalid; can give nine years' reference; or will engage as porter. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, (single;) unexceptionable City reference. Call or address D. W., No. 33 West 29th-st., in harness-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.

A situation as first-class coachman or coachman and groom by a single man of experience; best reference as to capability; a re-engagement by April 1. Address M. F., Box No. 327 Post-office, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a gentleman's establishment where a good man will have the merits of work; best City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man. Can be seen this day at seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who understands French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabian languages, and who has traveled in Europe, an engagement with a family or gentleman alone to travel; best references. Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, who understands fully the management of hot-houses, graperies, and everything pertaining to gardening, would like a place where talent will be appreciated. Address T. E. B., at seed-store, No 245 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; disengaged 23d March. Address H. B., Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish the best of references. Address P. F., gardener, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation; understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address C. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation; is a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed store, No. 15, John-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. APply fourth floor.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Grand-st., corner Allen st.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD TRIMMERS. APply fourth floor.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALES-LAdies, (speaking English and German,) for
PARASOLS,
UMBRELLAS,
CORSETS,
UNDER-GARMENTS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a farm and country home of a gentleman residing in the City; a married man of experience and knowledge of keeping and care of horses and cattle may find a desirable position. Address, with references, &c., Box No. 1,752 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND jobbing trimming-house, a boy, not under sixteen years of age, to make himself generally useful; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, Post-office Box No. 287.

GIRLS WANTING NICE PLACES can be suited immediately. PELTON & CO., No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.)

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress. Apply before 2 o'clock at No. 141 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 31 East 38th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

AT NO. 721 6TH-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST.—Situations ready for well-recommended female help; no charge till place furnished.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY. CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESsons. Address TUTOR, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a position in a family where there are young children; can teach the English branches, the rudiments of Latin and French. Address A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A SUCCESSFUL BOARDING-school, September next, a Professor of Greek and mathematics who can influence patronage. Address PRINCIPAL, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—IN A SUCCESSFUL BOARDING-school, a lady Principal of experience, who can influence patronage or who wishes to give up a girls' school. Address PRINCIPAL, Stamford, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 7, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,316 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
2,455 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,508 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
landing ex steam-ship *Sidonian*, and ready for examination on pier No. 21 North River.
Immediately after, within their store:
200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

IMPORTANT ART SALE!

In consequence of a partner retiring from the house of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, we have been instructed by them, through Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., of this City, to close out by auction their entire stock of fine modern paintings in this country. These paintings will be on free exhibition at the Leavitt Art-room, No. 817 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, until the day of sale. Catalogues ready. Exhibition, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, 13th and 14th. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn: Good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, mirrors, china, fancy goods, Brussels and other carpets, chandeliers, butcher fixtures. Also, at 3 P. M., parlor suites, pianos, mirrors, &c.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

PIANOS FOR ALL.—$300 ON INSTALLments, seven-octave, every improvement, warranted five years; terms to suit purchasers. Pianos to rent. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

$250.—**A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE** PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DEsire trouver une place. Address J. K., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 30

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Thursday, Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC	April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC	April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PALMYRA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Mar. 30, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.	Mar. 6, at 2½ P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.	April 10, at 2½ P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$125	Second cabin	$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).	Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.	Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).	Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Friday, April 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the Road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds.* The business of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the **INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,** and those of the **PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.**

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND

Oswego City 7s,

FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Waterworks," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

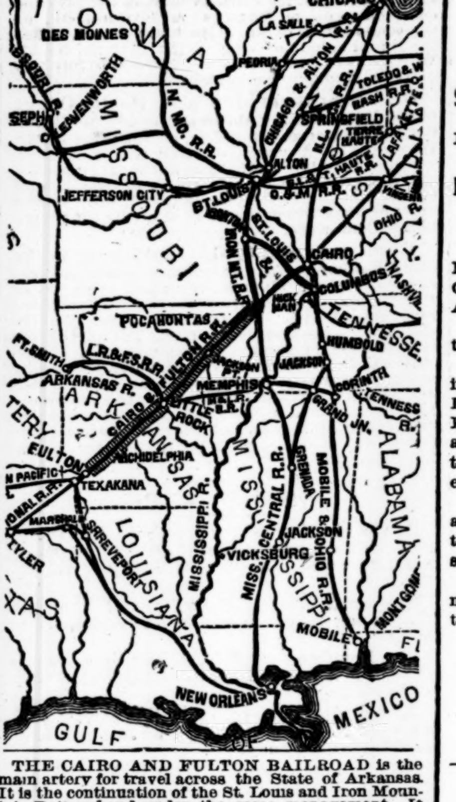
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.

First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds,
DUE 1891 IN GOLD.
INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD; FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.



THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and under the same management. It will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 1,926,400 acres, "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is under contract for building. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on at the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $8,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling-stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis)	President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway)	Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway)	Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, (St. Louis)	Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

H. M. ALEXANDER,	HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	JOHN H. SWIFT.
WM. H. SWIFT,	ALANSON TRASK.

The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds. Price, 87½ and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Montclair Railway Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by E. B. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, PELEG HALL, C. A. TROWBRIDGE and A. H. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture, dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Jarvis and Woods Locations, embracing about 12,800 acres, and including Silver Islet, are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled, the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and to which has been transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates, at the rate of thirty-six shares of said stock for each and every part or sixteenth-hundred represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificates; such distribution to be made agreeably to such form and conditions as shall signify the assent and ratification of certificate-holders receiving their due proportion of said shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees hitherto in the discharge of their duties under said agreement of Nov. 2, 1870; and shall also modify the existing certificates conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to accept and avail themselves of the charter recently granted them by the Government of Ontario, Canada, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and be held, managed and transferred by such corporation; the shares whereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.

The transfer of the shares so to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates as appears on the books of the trustees at the close of business on the 14th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and concurrence in aforesaid requirements. The books for transfer of certificates will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PAYING 60 PER CENT.
MORE INCOME
THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND
9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana.

THEY BEAR 8 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The issue is limited to $16,300 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

This Road, 92 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the celebrated Block and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, as also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.

For the present we are offering these Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.
AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of
340 Miles Are in Operation,
and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly **$8,000,000** IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI,
(which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING
10 and 13 per Cent.
CHOICE SECURITIES, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR SALE BY
Albert H. Nicolay,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—Choice Municipal Bonds and other Investment Securities strictly first class, paying 10 to 20 per cent. interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R.R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS,
Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Franc do. on Paris House.
Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
BROKERS,

In Western Securities, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 323 North 3d-st., St. Louis, who offer for sale a limited amount of unquestionably good securities, as follows:

MISSOURI.
Cole County Railroad 10s.
Sedalia City Water 10s.
Sedalia City Improvement 10s.
Cape Girardeau City Railroad 9s.
Marshfield School 10s.
KANSAS.
City of Chetopa Bridge 10s.
City of Chetopa Funding 10s.
Columbus School 10s.
NEBRASKA.
Lincoln County Bridge 10s.
Information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 2,804, dated Jan. 14, 1863, for five shares of the capital stock of the Central National Bank of this City, standing in the name of Lucy Bellew. Transfer has been stopped, and application made for a new certificate.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—ELEGANT CLARENCE, TWO coupes, one very light, and one on C springs; one six-seat rockaway, one four and six-seat park phaetons, one four-wheel dog-cart, one top buggy-wagon; also, one set of single and one set of double harness, all used by private family, and best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, SIXTEEN hands high; sound and kind, fit for any use; coupé and harness; will sell cheap. Apply to No. 47 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WITH BOARD—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table-boarders can be accommodated.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—One large, well-furnished room, well calculated for two or three, now vacant; terms moderate; references; no moving. No. 866 Broadway, near 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, with advantage of Turkish baths, if desired; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 27TH and 28th sts.—A suite of very pleasant front rooms on the second, and a small room on the third floor, with board; house and locality first-class.

NO. 227 EAST 31ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let a suite of rooms on second floor, large and well furnished, with or without board; gentlemen preferred.

BOARDING.—TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—TWO front rooms, on the second story, to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d-st.; also, two back rooms on the same floor, suitable for families.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large room suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, a hall bedroom; private family; references. No. 77 West 12th-st.

NO. 232 WEST 40TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, without board, to adults; no objection to light housekeeping. Call all the week.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SUNNY AND pleasant, third story, front, furnished for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Call at No. 405 West 30th-st.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—TO LEASE for a hotel, three large houses communicating, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square; buildings and location unsurpassed. Apply at 81 Irving-place.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with board.

NO. 216 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a pleasant hall-room to a gentleman; references required.

NO. 136 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a second-story front room, to gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE VERY desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms; also, table-boarders accommodated.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—BACK ROOMS with sunny exposure, at moderate prices.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY
Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY

MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND

ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purporting to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend or distributive payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and

Third—All other creditors of such Company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialities.

Office for payment, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City. Hours of payment between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Attorneys for Receiver.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, will pay a first dividend of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar to those creditors of said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose said claims have been ascertained and adjusted at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 29th day of February, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day. Dated, Feb. 21, 1872.
HENRY P. FREEMAN,
Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company.
STEPHEN W. GAINES, Attorney for Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

PILES.

Wright's Ointment—50 cents and $1 per box—a pure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. BERRYMAN Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st.

ADVERTISING.—NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, an association of 200 newspapers in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. Advertisers will find it for their interest to send for catalogues and estimates, or call at 13 Park-row, where files may be seen and contracts made.

ERIE SCOW-BOATS WANTED.—PARties having open scow-boats in good order, to sell, will find a cash purchaser by addressing K. J. Co., No. 425 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—IL TROVATORE.

The thirty-fourth subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
(prior to departure for Europe.)
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON....as....LEONORA
On SATURDAY, March 9, at 1½ P. M.,
GRAND NILSSON MATINEE—FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as MARGUERITE
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor
Next MONDAY, March 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., first time this season,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; family circle, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Ticket offices—The Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION,
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
SPRING SEASON, COMMENCING APRIL 1.
Subscriptions received at the stage door of the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST NIGHTS of JULIUS CÆSAR,
and last nights of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will assume, for the first time in New-York, the rôle of
CASSIUS.
Mr. WM. CRESWICK
will make his reappearance this season as
BRUTUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

TWELFTH JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
Box-book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The management respectfully announces the present as the eleventh and
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
and the last week of
MR EDWIN BOOTH
AS CASSIUS.
ON MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 11,
and during the week,
MR. BOOTH will have the honor of appearing as
MARC ANTONY,
in the last seven representations of
JULIUS CÆSAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

How is this?	HOW IS THIS	How is this?
How is this?	892d time of G. L. Fox	How is this?
How is this?	As Humpty.	How is this?
How is this?	226th time of the Cat Duet.	How is this?
How is this?	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	How is this?
How is this?	66th time of the	How is this?
How is this?	Triple Parterre.	How is this?
How is this?	"Myriad splendors! Hosts of	How is this?
How is this?	beauties! See it! see it!	How is this?
How is this?	HOW IS THIS?	How is this?

Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
Secure your seats early.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.	EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The romantic drama, WOMAN OF THE WORLD.	The new burlesque of LUNA, OR THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON,
Also, Barnum's CANNIBALS.	and the comedy of a BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

The "Cannibals" both Afternoon and Evening.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

AT
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.
The LAST of the unique and popular concerts given by ex-slaves, purely in the interests of the University in which they are being educated. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Sale of reserved seats will commence Tuesday, March 5, at 8 A. M., at the box; at Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND SOIREE
of the most celebrated pianist
MISS FRANCINI,
and the great tenor, Mr. Hildebrandt, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 8 o'clock; open at 7½. Subscriptions received and tickets for sale at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Marten's No. 932 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union-square; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 751 Broadway; the general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinfeld's, No. 111 Nassau-st.; Le Moult's, No. 411 4th-av., and Steinway Hall.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

HAS REMOVED FROM BROADWAY TO NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.
CLASSES CONSTANTLY forming in all branches of music and modern languages. Also,
PRIVATE LESSONS, DAY AND EVENING.
Brooklyn branch, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

FRENCH COMEDY—BROADWAY, UNION-square, Robinson's Hall, 16th-st.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, AT 8,
MLLE. ANNA CAVE, in the charming comedy, in three acts, LA MAISON SANS ENFANTS and CAMBOUR BATTANT, folie, vaudeville.
Tickets at Hoffman House; W. Saussol, No. 21 East 16th-st.; Schirmer's, No. 710 Broadway; Rullman, No. 114 Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE FIRST BAPTIST MARINERS' SUNDAY-SCHOOL, and grand stereopticon exhibition of scenes from all parts of the world, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, in the Temple, corner Oliver and Henry sts. Admission free. A collection will be taken.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Old gold and silver bought at No. 188 Chatham-square. Diamonds, pearls and other precious stones. new and second-hand gold and silver watches bought and sold.
A. BARNARD & SON.
Jewelers and refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY STARBUCK and WILLIAM H. STARBUCK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of March A. D. 1872, 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. SMITH and DANIEL L. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by James B. Smith and Daniel L. Thompson in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James J. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 5, 1872.
mh7-1aw3wTh*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUFUS WATERHOUSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Rufus Waterhouse, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1871.
ROWLAND M. HALL, Assignee,
No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.
THOS. SADLER, Attorney. mh7-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES STERNHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moses Sternheimer, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1872.
WALDEGRAVE HARLOCK, Assignee,
No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City.
mh7-1aw3wW*

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH 7TH-ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES,
1½ to 48 inches diameter.
STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.
FIRE HYDRANTS.
GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.
Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas works.

PERSONAL.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WITH $200 can join in a good business. Address HOLLOWAY, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
For a third
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, March 9,
AT 1½ P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT (BUT 9) OF DIVORCE.

LAST DIVORCE MATINEE, (but one) SATURDAY AT 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENTS.
MONDAY, March 11.—Benefit of Mr. JAS. LEWIS.
WEDNESDAY, March 13.—Benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
MONDAY, March 18.—200th and last performance of DIVORCE.
In preparation an extraordinary Parisian drama.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her celebrated
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
with
MR. MARK SMITH.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6,
LA BELLE SAUVAGE,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhattan........Mr. MARK SMITH
For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.
POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. & B'way.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

MARRIAGE.	LAST WEEKS	MARRIAGE.
MARRIAGE.	THIS SEASON of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled MARRIAGE.	Miss Griswold and Mr. Mackaye in their great characters of Mrs Brooks and Col. Grey, in the new play of MARRIAGE.
Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented MARRIAGE.	MATINEE Saturday, 2 P. M.	

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER....MANAGER
MR. E. D. DAVIES.
THE NEW MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE PIRATES OF BARNEGAT,
AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING, AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR FAIRY ROMANCE
OF
CINDRELLA!
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which is produced with unexampled grandeur, and made conspicuously charming by
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
APPEARING IN THIS ANIMATED SPECTACLE
This fascinating pageant will be given after
THE BRILLIANT CIRCUS PERFORMANCES
BY THE LEADING ARTISTS OF
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD

FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE.

"THE MATTER KING." Oxygen. Fascinating and instructive experiments.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the hall.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FREE LOVE.

TO-NIGHT at 8 P. M., lecture will be delivered by Mrs. UTIE BROOKER, sister of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, in opposition to her sister's Free Love doctrines, at the Cooper Institute. Tickets, 50 cents.

LECTURE BY

REV. J. T. DURYEA, D. D.,
Under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Society, at the Collegiate Church, corner 48th-st. and 5th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1872, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*How to Read.* Admission, 50 cents.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH'S

Lecture on *Luck and Pluck,* FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, at St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

COOPER UNION.—FREE SATURDAY lectures for the people at 8 P. M. precisely, in the great hall. The concluding course on PHYSICAL SCIENCE will be as follows:
SATURDAY, March 9, on *Combustion,* by Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College. SATURDAY, March 16, on *Time,* by Dr. R. W. RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner. SATURDAY, March 23, on the *Molecular Forces,* by Prof. G. W. PLYMPTON, of the Cooper Union. SATURDAY, March 30, on the *Bessemer Process,* by ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, Esq. SATURDAY, April 6, on the *Geology and Scenery of Utah,* by Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale College. SATURDAY, April 13, on *The Metric System,* by Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College. Tickets gratis, at the office and Reading-room.
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Free Lecture at the University Chapel, in Washington-square, (University Course,) by Prof. E. A. JOHNSON, LL. D., on *The Industries of the Romans,* on THURSDAY, 7th March, 1872, at 8 P. M.
Law Course, by CHARLES CRARY, Esq., on *The Writs of Mandamus and of Prohibition,* on Friday, 8th March, 1872, at 8 P. M.

DR. MATHEW HALE SMITH—NEW and popular lecture on *Old Times and Our Times,* (in curious contrast,) in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

DR. LOVEL, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.—Subject for THURSDAY, at 11½ A. M.—*Thomas Becket—The Liberties of the Saxon Church.* Tickets for remaining eight lectures, $5.

MEETINGS.

TAX-PAYERS AND CITIZENS

PROTECTIVE UNION of the TWELFTH WARD.
A regular meeting will be held at No. 2,240 3d-av. on THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1872, at 7½ o'clock. Measures relating to the question of rapid transit have been brought before the Legislature which affect the interest of every citizen of Harlem, and prompt attendance is requested.
WM. H. COLWELL, President.
WM. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones, best and cheapest, at S. KLABER & CO.'S, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Designs on application.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Testimony of Gen. Babcock Before the Congressional Committee.

He Had no Interest in any Contract or General Order System, or Any Other Business Connected with the Custom-House—The San Domingo Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Gen. BABCOCK was before the Committee on Investigation to-day, and was examined about two hours and a half. There was probably no one present in the Committee-room who had in the beginning any share in the belief which Mr. GREELEY declared under oath he had, that Gen. BABCOCK had a share in the profits of the General Order business, but if there were any such they must have had that belief pretty well overturned before he closed his testimony. On all points relating to the "mess," his evidence agreed with Gen. PORTER'S, and it is clear enough to everybody now that that terribly corrupt combination was no more than an arrangement between young army officers, to reduce their expenses of living. Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, their two wives and LEET were the only five persons to be provided for, and one-fifth the whole expenses paid by LEET when present was less than $60 per month. Gen. BABCOCK, like Gen. PORTER, knew nothing of LEET'S arrangement with BIXBY. He never interested himself with LEET'S business to the extent of inquiring how the latter would get along if he resigned his position in the army. If he had never interested himself to secure an appointment in the New-York Custom-house, as he proved by a letter, in which he told Mr. MURPHY he should recommend nobody. As the Committee have been directed to examine into the Samana Bay lease, they took the occasion of having Gen. BABCOCK before them to ask him some questions about that. It appeared that he went to San Domingo for a specific purpose, which having accomplished, he returned, and since has had nothing to do with any scheme in connection with it. He knows nothing of any money having been paid for the lease of the bay since that time. Most of the time the General was before the Committee was occupied by cross-examination by Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY. Mr. BAYARD'S conduct of the cross-examination, though of a pretty wide range, was courteous and gentlemanly, but CASSERLY, as usual, behaved like a pettifogger. He in this way, however, discovered that notwithstanding Gen. BABCOCK discharges the duties of several positions he draws only his ordinary major's pay, and has no perquisites of any kind besides. GEO. W. WHITE, JOHN BENNET, and Mr. TOWNLEY, of New-York, will be summoned to appear before the Committee next Monday, and on the following Wednesday Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, WILLIAM ORTON, A. H. LAFLIN, and Col. FRANK E. HOWE, will appear.

A serious injustice has been done Gen. PORTER, in the blundering manner in which his testimony was telegraphed and printed. The person whom he testified as having but a speaking acquaintance with, and as having met but two or three times, was STOCKING, and not LEET. His testimony of his knowledge of LEET will be found to coincide with that given on the previous examination.

Regular Report of the Examination Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Evening—The New-York Custom-house Investigating Committee resumed its session this afternoon. A communication was received from A. G. PAGE, of Bath, Me., complaining of wrongs inflicted by the Custom-house officials in the matter of importations, seizures and compromises, and asking for an investigation. A conversation took place as to whether the Committee could examine into matters other than those connected with the New-York Custom-house. The Committee came to no conclusion, but Mr. BAYARD, who presented the paper, withdrew the same, saying he would ask the Senate to authorize the Committee to consider it.

GEN. BABCOCK'S EVIDENCE.

Gen. BABCOCK was then sworn. He testified he was a Major in the corps of Army Engineers; he was on duty with the President as a Secretary, and, since July last, has been in charge of public buildings and grounds, and is engineer of the Potomac aqueduct.

The Chairman, addressing Gen. BABCOCK, said he was aware the newspapers had asserted that Col. LEET was engaged in the General Order business in such a way as implicated President GRANT and some of the members of his military family, and asked Gen. BABCOCK whether he had any knowledge of the General Order business, and how Col. LEET had secured it? It had also been intimated that these Secretaries had, or have, no small pecuniary interest in the matter.

Gen. BABCOCK replied: "I have no interest whatever in the General Order business with LEET, STOCKING, or any other person, nor have I received a single cent in any way or shape from it; nor have I made any arrangement to receive any benefit or interest from any Custom-house officers." He further testified that LEET became a member of his and Gen. PORTER'S mess in the Spring of 1869. He did not at that time have knowledge of his (LEET'S) interest in the General Order business. He did not know it until the discussion of the report of Mr. PATTERSON'S Retrenchment Committee. Col. LEET never paid more than one-fifth of the expenses of the mess. He became acquainted with Mr. LEET in the Spring of 1864. He was then Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. That was when he (BABCOCK) joined the Staff of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

In answer to Senator BAYARD'S cross-examination, Gen. BABCOCK said he was still an officer in the Engineer Corps, and was detailed as Secretary to the President, which place he now held; he drew pay as a Major of Engineers, with ten years' service; before the inauguration, he was on GRANT'S staff, and drew Colonel's pay; he drew only one pay now, that of a Major of Engineers; he knew LEET intended to get into some business, and from what LEET said, the witness obtained the idea that LEET had thought of going into the warehouse business, and LEET might have mentioned the General Order business; he had no idea of what the General Order business was; he knew a few days before the appointment of GRINNELL that the latter was to be appointed Collector of the Port of New-York; he thought the general letter of introduction written by GRANT to LEET was written a few days before that appointment, and that its date showed that fact; on returning from New-York, LEET said GRINNELL had treated him very kindly; LEET spoke of this only in a general way; LEET was not to his knowledge a man of fortune, but might have had something more than his pay as an officer of the army; he did not see anything when LEET messed with him to show he had an increase of income.

In answer to a question whether the witness knew LEET was drawing $500 a month as a sinecure at that time, BABCOCK replied of this he knew nothing except from reports. He had first met Mr. LINDSAY during the last year of the late war, and did not remember seeing him again until the close of the war; he afterward saw him in New-York; he thought that as LINDSAY had been civil to him, he would, if occasion arose, reciprocate his kindness to him and others of the staff; he could not say whether he next saw LINDSAY in New-York or Washington; he thought he saw him on the same boat coming to Washington in 1864; he would not positively say he saw LINDSAY from 1864 to 1869; he did not remember writing any communication to LINDSAY, except in returning his thanks for having sent him some trout; LINDSAY had never been at his house or private rooms; he did remember seeing him at the Executive Mansion once.

Mr. BAYARD asked Gen. BABCOCK to look at the letter handed to him. Gen. BABCOCK said it was written by him, but he did not recollect that he had done so until just reminded of the fact. He read the letter, as follows:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1869.
>
> MY DEAR LINDSAY: Your letter reached me today. It is just as I expected. I sent it simply to show you how people presume upon others. By the same mail I received the inclosed. I do not intend to answer such assumption; or if at all, in a short, curt note. You need have no fears of their imposing upon us. I shall be pleased to do whatever I can for your friends, when I know what you want, to reciprocate your kindness to me. I am alone in my glory. Gen. PORTER will be back to-morrow. Remember me kindly to LEET, PARKER, and the gentlemen in your house. Hoping to hear from you when I can be of any service, I am yours truly,
>
> O. E. BABCOCK.
>
> J. P. LINDSAY, No. 58 John-street, New-York.

Mr. BAYARD asked Gen. BABCOCK whether he did know at the time he wrote that letter that LINDSAY held the confidential position of Secretary to Collector GRINNELL. Gen. BABCOCK replied that he did not know that LINDSAY held that position, but supposed so. He was further asked whether he knew of any proposition from LEET to LINDSAY relative to speculation in San Domingo and speculations in Tybee. BABCOCK replied he had no knowledge of the facts to which the correspondence referred. He replied that he knew of no plans by which speculations were to go into operation; he was not aware that any more than the first payment of $100,000 had been made by the Government to San Domingo; this was provided for in the treaty which he negotiated; the $100,000 were on account of the lease of Samana Bay; a further provision was $50,000 in arms and munitions of war, the receipt of which was included in the treaty; the payment was made in November, 1869, after the signing of the treaty; it was made to the Dominican Government; the money was paid through the American agent, Mr. PERRY.

The Chairman inquired whether the witness knew of any one who had received money on account of the lease.

Gen. BABCOCK replied that he did not. Being further interrogated, he knew of no American citizen who was interested in railroads in San Domingo, but Mr. SULLIVAN informed him that he (SULLIVAN) had an interest in a railroad from Samana Bay to Monte Cristo; he believed that SULLIVAN represented other parties; he knew of one American citizen who entered into the banking business in San Domingo, Mr. PRIME, but understood that he failed; he did not know of anybody to be benefited by land grants in the event of annexation; he knew that a gentleman had a surveying contract, obtained previous to his knowledge of proposed annexation; he could not say that SULLIVAN did not hold an official position, as he may have been employed by the Secretary of State.

Mr. CASSERLY interrogated BABCOCK at some length, in regard to San Domingo, and in the course of his replies he said there might have been large purchases of land in 1869 and 1870, but not to his knowledge.

Gen. BABCOCK presented the following letter which was read:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1869.
>
> SIR: I am in receipt of letters applying for recommendation to you for places in the New-York Custom-house. I do not wish to embarrass you or the working of that office in any way. I have, therefore, given no such letters, nor shall I do so. I wish you all success, and know that if you are to be responsible for that great office, you must appoint your own assistants.
>
> I am, yours very truly,
> O. E. BABCOCK.
>
> To Hon. THOS. MURPHY, Collector of Customs, New-York.

The Committee adjourned till Monday, at 10½ o'clock, after ordering the following gentlemen to be summoned for examination on that day: WILLIAM H. TOWNLEY, GEO. W. WHITE, and JOHN BENNETT, of New-York, and to be examined on Wednesday, THOS. MURPHY, WM. ORTON, A. H. LAFLIN, and F. E. HOWE, of New-York.

It is proper for the reporter to say, in view of recent editorial comments, that he was neither "tampered with nor deceived by Government agents" in the preparation of the abstract of Gen. PORTER'S testimony. No one had any part in its preparation or otherwise. The word "him" was unfortunately written instead of STOCKING. It was with STOCKING that Gen. PORTER had only a speaking acquaintance, and whom he had seen only two or three times. The unintentional error of the reporter is seen in the fact that the previous part of the report shows that Gen. PORTER was intimate with LEET.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

A Resume of the Condition of the Bankrupt Institutions.

There are at present seven banks in this City which have suspended payment, and their joint unpaid liabilities to the public amount to several million of dollars. Of these seven, four are savings banks; two, banks of issue and discount, controlled by the State; and one a National Bank, under Federal authority and supervision. At this moment the majority of these present little or no prospect of paying to their creditors even the smallest dividend. Four of them have been thrown into bankruptcy, and two only have made any settlement with their depositors.

THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Central Savings Bank suspended payment in December, 1871. It has been in the hands of a receiver since its suspension and it is now supposed to be in bankruptcy.

THE UNION-SQUARE BANK.

The Union-square Bank is a bank of issue and discount, and suspended payment in December last, temporary embarrassment alone leading to the suspension. No attempt was made to throw the bank into bankruptcy, and during the last three weeks a dividend of fifty per cent has been paid to all creditors. A further dividend of fifty per cent will be paid about the middle of April.

THE STUYVESANT BANK.

The Stuyvesant Bank was a bank of issue and discount, and suspended payment on the 13th of October, 1871. Mr. ARCHER was appointed receiver, and the bank was thrown into bankruptcy on the application of one creditor whose claim was small. No immediate prospect is held out of any dividend being paid to the depositors.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

The Eighth National Bank, one of the best known institutions of the kind in the City, suspended payment on the 9th of December, 1871. The receiver refused a committee of the depositors permission to investigate the condition of the bank. A subcommittee of the depositors then repaired to Washington, where they obtained an order from the Controller of the Currency giving them permission to investigate the affairs of the Bank. This order was presented to the receiver, when he again declined to admit the Committee. On Saturday next this order will be again presented to the receiver, when, if the privilege required is not granted, legal measures will be adopted to put into force the order of the Controller of the Currency. All the accounts given so far of the Eighth National Bank show its condition to be a very deplorable one.

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

So much has been said about the Guardian Savings Bank that it is only necessary now to state that the bank is a thing of the past. All the depositors whose claims were under $200 have been paid off in full, and the other depositors have been paid a dividend of twenty-five cent. The receiver expects shortly to pay a further dividend of twenty-five or thirty per cent., and there is a probability that the entire liabilities of the bank will be paid off.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The Market Savings Bank has been thrown into bankruptcy by the action of one creditor, against the wishes of all the others. For the last three weeks the bank has been open at intervals for the proving of claims, and will be again opened on Saturday next for the same purpose. Mr. WORTH, the receiver, yesterday endeavored to dispose of one of the collaterals, given by C. G. PATTERSON, for his loan of $16,500. This collateral consisted of a note upon the New-York Mercantile Bank for $1,125, and was indorsed by the Derby Coal Company, of which PATTERSON is agent. Payment was refused by the bank, and the note returned to Mr. WORTH. All the other collaterals given by PATTERSON consist either of notes indorsed by the Derby Coal Company or bonds of that Company. It will readily be seen that the chance of realizing anything upon them is therefore very small, and PATTERSON'S $16,500 may be put down among the many bad debts of the Market Savings Bank.

THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The Bowling-green Savings Bank collapsed in November last, and its failure attracted a vast amount of public attention, more on account of the unusual degree of personal suffering it occasioned than from the amount of its actual deficit. This bank has also been thrown into bankruptcy, and as the necessary business of proving claims has not yet commenced, the prospect of a settlement of any kind with the depositors is very remote. The receiver and the Depositors' Investigating Committee are laboring hard to draw in all the available assets of the bank, and a few days will probably see some new developments respecting this bank.

Visit of a Party of Naval Officers and Civilians to the Government Works at Hallet's Point.

A few days since Rear-Admiral ENGLEFELT, a distinguished officer of the English Navy, arrived in this City *incog.*, and has since been sojourning at the Westmoreland Hotel, preparatory to joining the British Legation at Washington. His presence here at this time is for the purpose of making a tour of observation of the naval stations, and inspecting the industries and the architectural and engineering skill of the Government.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the English Admiral, accompanied by Admiral SMITH, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Naval Constructor DELANO, Assistant Constructor MINTONYE, Deputy Collector of the Port MADDOX, and a number of naval officers and civilians, embarked on the Government tug *Rocket* to inspect the engineering operations for the removal of the obstructions to navigation at Hallet's Point, East River. The weather was anything but agreeable for this purpose; a severe northerly gale was blowing, and the river was filled with a mass of floating ice, which somewhat impeded the passage of the tug on the trip up. But as the visit to the works was not one of pleasure, due allowance was made by the party for the discomforts experienced. About 12 o'clock the tug steamed up alongside of the pier at Hallett's Point, and the party disembarked. Hon. SAMUEL S. MADDOX introduced the distinguished visitor to the resident Engineer, Mr. REITHEIMER, who, in the absence of Gen. NEWTON, chief of the Corps of Engineers, proceeded to explain the means employed for the removal of the obstructions from a draughtsman's map. The party then descended into the shaft and minutely explored the tunnels, and expressed great surprise at the progress of the work, Admiral ENGLEFELT especially evincing the utmost interest in the stupendous undertaking, and expressed his belief in the ultimate success of the removal of the impediment to navigation.

After a couple of hours had been consumed in the inspection of the machinery and the other adjuncts to the accomplishment of the great piece of engineering skill, the party re-embarked, and the tug returned to the Navy-yard.

Sudden Death of an Emigrant.

WILLIAM SARGENT and PATRICK MALACHY arrived, on Monday, in Boston, from Ireland, on the steam-ship *Siberia*, and reached this City yesterday morning by the New-Haven boat. Last evening, the two men were found at the corner of Oak and New Chambers streets, carrying a large chest, but apparently in a state of intoxication. They were both taken to the Oak-street Police Station, where SARGENT began to exhibit very serious symptoms, and was ordered by Dr. STEELE to the Park Hospital, where he died within an hour. MALACHY was detained at the Police Station to await the Coroner's inquest. SARGENT was reported to be but thirty-six years old, but appeared to be much older, and death is supposed to be due to alcoholism and exhaustion.

Arrest of a Burglar.

Officer HESS, of the Eight Precinct, last evening, saw two suspicious-looking men at the corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets, carrying bags apparently containing plunder. Upon seeing the officer, the men threw away the bags, and attempted to escape; but HESS captured one, and recovered the property. An alarm was sent out, resulting in S. J. POSNER, of No. 503 Sixth-avenue, visiting the Prince-street Police Station, and identifying the property, consisting of about $80 worth of Havana tobacco, which had been stolen by burglars from his premises. The prisoner, who gave the name of JAMES MURPHY, of No. 229 East Eighteenth-street, was locked up, and will be taken before Justice LEDWITH today for examination.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

City Chamberlain's Office—Receipts and Expenditures.

The following is a statement by City Chamberlain FRANCIS A. PALMER of the receipts and payments of the City Treasury Sinking Funds and County Treasury of the City and County of New-York for the year 1871:

CITY TREASURY.

Receipts.	
From bonds, stock, special and trust accounts......	$34,841,299 17
From taxes........	13,164,273 23—$48,005,572 40
Amount overdrawn Dec. 31, 1870....	$1,463,239 13
Payments.	
On trust and special accounts....	$25,287,841 04
On appropriation accounts....	$17,297,717 70—$42,585,558 74—$44,048,797 87
Balance in City Treasury Dec. 30, 1871..	$3,956,774 53
SINKING FUND FOR PAYMENT OF CITY DEBT.	
Balance due to credit of this account Dec. 31, 1870....	$443,431 48
Receipts.	
From investments paid off.	$1,630,300 00
From annual installments..	135,420 69
From revenues of the fund and interest on investments....	2,443,121 31— 4,208,842 00
Total....	$4,642,273 48
Payments.	
Water stock of 1870 paid off.	$163,488 00
Amount of business paid over to Board of Apportionment....	264,898 79
Invested in bonds and stocks....	3,639,362 54
Advertising, salaries, buildings on leased lots, counsel fees, &c....	60,965 55— 4,128,714 88
Balance to credit of this account Dec. 30, 1871....	$513,558 60
SINKING FUND FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.	
Balance to the credit of this account Dec. 31, 1870....	$62,132 31
Received from the revenues of this fund..	1,538,737 02
Total....	$1,600,869 33
Payments.	
For interest on the City Debt....	$608,784 61
For surplus revenues transferred to City Treasury..	800,000 00— 1,408,784 61
Balance to credit of this account Dec. 30, 1871....	$192,084 72
COUNTY TREASURY.	
Balance to credit of this account, Dec. 31, 1870....	$1,692,084 56
Receipts.	
On taxes....	$8,928,531 26
On bonds, stocks, trust and special accounts....	14,565,821 08— 23,494,352 34
Total....	$25,186,436 90
Payments.	
On special and trust accounts....	$13,507,573 67
On appropriation accounts.	9,935,515 77— 23,443,089 44
Balance to credit of this account, Dec. 30, 1871....	$1,743,347 46

The following recapitulation of the above statement will inform the public of the large amounts of money passing through the hands of the City Chamberlain yearly:

Balances, Dec. 31, 1870—	
County....	$1,692,084 56
Sinking Fund redemption..	443,431 48
Sinking Fund interest....	62,132 31—$2,197,648 35
Receipts.	
City Treasury....	$48,005,572 40
County Treasury....	23,494,352 34
Sinking Fund Redemption.	4,208,842 00
Sinking Fund Interest....	1,538,737 02— $77,247,503 76
	$79,435,152 11
Amount overdrawn on City Treasury Dec. 31, 1870....	$1,463,239 13
Payments.	
City Treasury....	$42,585,558 74
County Treasury....	23,443,089 44
Sinking Fund Redemption.	4,128,714 88
Sinking Fund Interest....	1,408,784 61—$73,029,386 80
Balances Dec. 30, 1871....	$6,405,765 31

Claims to be Presented to the Board of Audit Today.

The following is a detailed list of the claims to be presented at today's meeting of the Board of Audit, complete up to 6 o'clock last evening:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.	
Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, bills from Jan. 21 to July 3, 1871, for tallow, &c....	$82 05
Burtis & French, bills for Aug. 16, 1871, for crockery, &c....	100 00
G. Brewer & Co., bills from Aug. 9, 1871, to Aug. 16, 1871, for sheetings....	1,046 08
Brumyes, Ockershausen & Co., bill of Aug. 4, 1871, for sugar....	159 73
Benhams & Stoutenborough, bills from Aug. 4 to Aug. 17, 1871, for cutlery, hardware, &c..	87 88
John S. Conklin & Co., bill from July 7 to Aug. 16, 1871, for lighterage....	260 00
H. R. Cone & Co., bills from June 22 to Aug. 2, 1871, for fruits....	109 63
Colgate & Co., bill of Aug. 18, 1871, for soap....	579 60
Peter Cooper, glue factory, bill of July 21, 1871, for glue....	31 90
De Groot & Peck, bills from July 3 to Aug. 17, 1871, for dry-goods....	56 64
A. L. De Camp, bills from May 25 to July 28, 1871, for peas, beans, &c....	134 38
A. E. Downing & Co., bills from May 10 to Aug. 18, 1871, for glass....	74 02
Charles R. Fowler & Bros., bill of Aug. 17, 1871, for rice....	159 50
Fall River Iron Works Company, bills from March 29 to May 26, 1871, for nails....	405 25
Horace Hayden, bills from July 19 to Aug 17, 1871, for rope, &c....	331 63
D. Hodgman, bill of Aug. 3, 1871, for syringes.	44 10
B. H. Howell, Son & Co., bills from July 19 to Aug. 17, 1871, for syrup....	566 95
Hoyt Bros., bills from June 10 to Aug. 18, 1871, for leather....	278 48
Ingersoll, Watson & Co., bills from April 12 to July 22, 1871, for chairs, &c....	133 50
Williard Harvey, bills from May 11 to May 25, 1871, for twine....	36 61
Kemp, Day & Co., bills from July 26 to Aug. 19, 1871, for canned fruits, &c....	143 70
Murphy & Co., bills from April 25 to June 1, 1871, for iron grates, &c....	31 32
Murphy & Nesbit, bills from Aug. 2 to Aug. 19, 1871, for lime, cement, &c....	176 55
Manhattan Feed Mill Company, bill to Aug. 1, 1871, meal....	31 00
J. H. Moore, bill Aug. 4, 1871, for broom-corn..	97 68
The manufacturing stationers, bills April 7 to to 17, 1871, stationery....	98 88
The New-York *Star*, advertising July 18, 1871.	43 80
Powers & Weightman, bills from Aug. 3 to 21, 1871, drugs....	227 63
New-York *Mercury*, advertising, Oct. 8 to 15, 1871....	11 00
S. H. Pierce & Co., dry-goods, Aug. 22, 1871....	200 00
Piersons & Co., iron and steel, Aug. 7 to 18, 1871.	192 55
E. & R. Poillon, oak buckets, Feb. 17 to Aug. 12, 1871....	34 60
Thomas Rowe & Sons, linseed-oil, July 28 to Aug. 17, 1871....	158 86
Ed. R. Squibb, drugs, Aug. 4 to 10, 1871....	85 40
The Singer Manufacturing Company, thread, needles, &c., June 24 to Aug. 21, 1871....	199 50
D. F. Tiemann & Co., paints, June 15 to Aug. 18, 1871....	115 50
James M. Thorburn & Co., seeds, May 12 to July 24, 1871....	48 60
Vanderpool & Fitch, hay, straw, &c., July 17 to 24....	114 43
Vandebilt Bros., garden implements, &c.. June 9 to July 20....	83 91
Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company, repairs pipes, &c., Aug. 9 to 19, 1871....	49 05
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
Corporate Schools—Annual apportionment—Amount due Nov. 1, 1871....	$38,635 94
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Jennings & Brown, Dec. 20, 1871, balance of contract new Lunatic Asylum—Building..	$11,621 60
Dec. 6, extra work....	1,864 94
Nov. 4, extra work, Bellevue Hospital....	545 00
C. W. Lawrence, contingencies Controller's Office, Aug. 28 to Dec. 31....	147 95
Poor witnesses, attending Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions Courts month of December....	423 00
R. Graves, survey of paving....	1,184 09
Board of Commissioners Public Charities and Correction....	277,935 05
Thomas E. Davis, rent to November, 1871, for offices first floor building Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street, occupied by G. S. Bedford, City Judge....	500 00
Board of Education, rent roll November and December....	17,625 31
James R. Whiting, rent premises foot of Thirty-third-street and East River, to Dec. 1, three months....	750 00
John L. Brown, rent premises foot of Forty-sixth-street and East River, three months to Dec. 1, 1871....	750 00
A. D. Selleck, rent....	4,961 00
John W. Crump, fireworks, reception of Irish exiles, Feb. 9, 1871....	1,017 00
John B. Leverich, repairing sundry streets from June 15 to Aug. 31....	26,365 00
Wm. Nelson, Jr., furnishing vitrified pipe materials, Dec. 13 to 30....	20,534 29
W. Nelson, Jr., furnishing vitrified pipe materials, Dec. 13 to 30....	19,739 98
S. S. Wyckoff & Co., bill for payment of three per cent. deducted upon sales for cash to Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in 1871....	124 89
John Noe, alterations of aqueduct, material, &c....	56 00
T. W. Roe & Co., stationery for County, Sept. 24 to Nov. 11, 1871....	3,042 50
To office of Receiver of Taxes, from Jan. 4 to March 28....	8,344 95
To same office Oct. 4 to 11....	1,032 00
Patrick Barnes, repairing and cleaning wells, Feb. 1 to 28....	314 00
From March 6 to 22....	281 00
John T. Conover, materials furnished bath-house on Ward's Island, Nov 15....	10,488 71

Controller's Office—Pay for City Laborers.

Controller Green was at his office yesterday busily engaged in making all the necessary preparations to pay the City laborers and others drawing their salaries from the City Treasury, and he has deputized his "paymaster" to pay the men on the line of the Croton Aqueduct alterations, their pay up to Feb. 15. The men number 1,100, and the amount to be disbursed is about $21,000.

Board of Public Instruction—The School Teachers to be Paid.

The Board of Public Instruction met yesterday. Among the communications received was one from the Controller, stating that the Audit Board had apportioned the Department the sum of $908,700, and $40,000 for the New-York College. Tuesday next was appointed for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the new Normal College, which is to occupy the whole of the block from Sixty-eighth to Sixty-ninth streets, and from Lexington to Fourth avenues. The report of the City Superintendent, Mr. KIDDLE, was read, by which it appeared that the discipline and teaching of the schools were excellent, but that the average of absentees among the teachers was over fifteen per cent.

Grand Jury Business—Indictments Handed in.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions has been discharged until the 18th inst. The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer came into Court yesterday and presented a large number of indictments for various offenses. Among them were thirty-two indictments against proprietors of sailors' boarding-houses and four for manslaughter. The boarding-house keepers are indicted for misdemeanor in not taking out a license from the Board of Commissioners. Many of the persons indicted do not keep boarding-houses, but simply use the sign to mask their real calling. After the indictments were handed in the Court adjourned till today, and the Grand Jury was discharged until Monday.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Baptist Mariner's Sunday School will take place this evening.

A wrestling match for $1,600 is to be arranged in this City, to-morrow, between McLAUGHLIN and HOMER LANE.

MARGARET McGARRY, aged sixty-three, of No. 202 East Eighty-first-street, fell down stairs yesterday and was seriously injured.

Controller GREEN yesterday paid the "large-pipe" men, of the Croton Department, $21,000, wages up to the 15th of February.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will deliver a lecture this evening, in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, on "Old Times and Our Times."

Three blocks of ice, twenty-three inches thick, were exhibited on Broadway, near Fulton-street, yesterday, having been received from Croton Lake.

NELSON PETERSON, an inmate of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, died yesterday from injuries received by accidentally falling down stairs.

Some miscreants entered the shed of F. PLANDEN, of Greenwich-street, and stabbed his mare. The animal was killed, yesterday, to end her sufferings.

An association is forming in this City composed of persons born in, or formerly residents of, the State of Maine. There are several thousand of them here.

GEORGE McDONALD, the famous Scotch-English novelist, has been engaged to lecture for the Mercantile Library Association in this City next season.

A regular meeting of the Democratic Reform Club of the Fourth Assembly District will be held in their club-room, No. 165 East Broadway, this evening.

Mrs. UTIE BROOKER will lecture at Cooper Institute, this evening, on "What I Know About Free Love," being in opposition to Mrs. WOODHULL'S "Free Love" lecture.

ANNA RIPLEY was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday on a charge of stealing bank-notes and securities for $1,500 from JAMES JOHNSON, a commercial traveler.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, SARAH McVEY was committed on a charge of stealing a gold watch belonging to Mrs. TERESA O'NEIL, No. 587 Seventh-avenue.

GEORG BOTTS was taken before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, charged with abandoning his wife and two children. He was directed to pay $8 per week for their support.

A committee of jewelers went to Albany, yesterday, to oppose the bill now before the Assembly on the ground that its provisions, if passed, would be detrimental to their trade.

Tuesday night, WM. CLARY, of No. 463 Washington-street, was assaulted by three men at his residence, and badly beaten. CLARY was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailants escaped.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening. Alderman MARTIN spoke in favor of Reform, and declared himself in favor of paying $2 50 per day to the laborers.

JOHN WALKER and JOHN BUTTERWORTH, the ticket-of-leave men confined at Police Head quarters, were released yesterday and placed in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration.

JAMES VIVIE, aged thirty-five years, attempted suicide yesterday by cutting his arm. Dr. SAVILLE, upon attending him, discovered that he had the varioloid, and ordered him sent to hospital.

Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORST lectured last evening on "Ben. Franklin," before the Working Men's Club of the First Ward, at the free reading-room, No. 207 Greenwich-street. The house was well filled.

OWEN HAMILTON, fifty-four years of age, jumped out of the third-story window of his residence, No. 232 West Sixteenth-street, on Saturday night last, and was so seriously injured that he died yesterday.

A gentleman, yesterday afternoon, fell into the slip from the Charleston steam-boat pier. He was rescued by a laboring man, who received the liberal reward of twenty-five cents from the person rescued.

In the case of JAMES WOODS against The Church of the Disciples of Christ, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. They stood eleven for the plaintiff and one for the defendants.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have elected the following officers: Hon. J. K. BRADY, President; James Stuart, First Vice-President; Thos. Barbour, Second Vice-President; Wm. Whiteside, Treasurer, and S. O. A. Murphy, Secretary.

The Treasurer of the German Savings Bank reports that the deposits at the bank during the past month amounted to $381,482 33; the payments amounted to $238,214 33; surplus of deposits, $43,268. The bank capital amounts to $8,005,165 52.

The body of an unknown man, aged about thirty years, was brought to the Morgue last night. Height five feet seven inches, had brown hair and sandy moustache, black overcoat, blue jacket, brown pantaloons, black vest and white shirt.

The remains of the man who was run over and killed in Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, by a Hudson River Railroad freight-train, have been identified as those of PHILLIP SMITH, a stone cutter, of No. 247 West Seventeenth-street.

A gentlemanly-dressed man, supposed to be H. S. RICH, aged about twenty-two years, was found last night in an insensible condition at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty first-street, and taken to the Reception Hospital in an ambulance.

Controller GREEN said, yesterday, in reference to the probable deficit of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, that in his opinion the money should be raised by additional taxation rather than by an increase of bonds and the consequent increase of the City debt.

A dispute arose, last evening, in a saloon at No. 310 West-street, between the proprietor, HENRY BRYDGES, and THOMAS BYRNES, of No. 462 Washington-street, during which BRYDGES struck BYRNES on the head with a club, causing a severe wound.

BERTRAM A. GREEN, who was brought before Judge BLATCHFORD on Monday, his discharge from the navy being sought on the ground that he was a minor, was discharged by the Judge yesterday, on returning the $20 advance and the clothing he had received.

The sales-room of the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company has been removed to the north-east corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, in consequence of the upward tendency of retail trade. The old store near Broome-street was occupied for fourteen years.

CHARLES DEVLIN was committed yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of being one of a party of three who robbed Mr. SAMUEL JACOBS, of No. 340 East Thirtieth-street, on Saturday last, of a valuable diamond pin, and a pocket-book containing a small sum of money.

The horse disease is still making havoc in some of the car and stage line stables. A few days ago two horses of the Eighth street line of stages fell in Broadway attacked by the disease. A black mare belonging to Dr. BARRY, of Westchester, fell in Lexington-avenue and died within two days.

An inquest was held, yesterday, in the case of JAMES EAGAN, aged ten, of No. 517 East Fifteenth-street, whose death was reported to have resulted from violence at the hands of his step-father. The evidence showed that death resulted from meningitis, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

CHARLES COOLEY, a colored man, of No. 32 Pell-street, came to the Leonard-street Police Station yesterday suffering from a pistol shot wound which he received while attending a ball at Jersey City on Tuesday night. He was attended by Police Surgeon ORTON, and sent to Park Hospital.

In the case of WOOD *vs.* WOOD, wherein the wife seeks a divorce on the ground of cruelty, a motion made yesterday before Judge INGRAHAM, on behalf of the plaintiff, for a counsel fee, was denied. The defendant denies all the allegations of cruelty charged by his wife, including the charge of throwing a bone at her.

JOHN ARWO, a Chinaman, who was found guilty at a former Term of the United States Circuit Court of stabbing SIDNEY BALDWIN, one of the crew of the brig *Thomas Owen*, was brought before Judge BENEDICT yesterday for sentence. The Judge thought the prisoner had been sufficiently punished by his imprisonment, and discharged him.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: JOHN McPHILLIPS, aged two years, at No. 313 Delancey-street; ANN McGRATH, aged fifty six, at No. 346 East Thirty-first-street; MARY McKENNA, aged seventy-six, at No. 410 West Sixteenth-street; JOHN TIERNEY, aged forty, at No. 8 Broadway; Mrs. L. J. MILLER, aged sixty, at No. 53 Ludlow-street.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of the tenement house No. 241 Avenue B, causing $100 damage. Slight fires also occurred yesterday morning in the residence of PETER LORILLARD, No. 289 Fifth-avenue, in the printing establishment of BERGEN & BAINBRIDGE, on the second floor of No. 33 Beekman-street, and in the liquor saloon of GEO. CHRISTOPHER, No. 275 Water-street, but were extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

Dr. VANDERPOEL, the new Health Officer of the Port, met a subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, at the office of Mr. HUMPHREY. A very full and free discussion was had in regard to the Quarantine regulations, and a plan for the future action of the Health Officer was agreed upon, subject only to any amendments which might be made by the Chamber of Commerce.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock Exchange at the opening, yesterday, occasioned by a sudden depression in the price of Pacific Mail Steam-ship stock, and a subsequent recovery of over two per cent. The stock of this Company was sold down, Tuesday, from 62⅝ to 60½, on rumors of the loss of a steam-ship on the Pacific side, and early yesterday morning was further depressed, on reports that Mr. STOCKWELL, the President of the Company, had been served with an injunction restraining him from selling any of the collateral of the Company, or using the funds thereof for speculative purposes.

LONG ISLAND.

At the election which was held in Hempstead on Tuesday, "license to all" or "to none" was the issue. The rum interest carried the day.

The south part of the village of Flushing is suffering much from a defective supply of water.

The Republicans of New-Lots have nominated Mr. DITMAS JEWELL as their candidate for Supervisor.

ABERT ABRAMS, of East Rockaway, had his feet frost-bitten so badly that they had to be amputated yesterday.

An old man named JACOB G. VAN SCHUZHNBURG, a resident of Whitestone, was found frozen to death in his room yesterday morning.

The Queens County Grand Jury met at the Court-house at North Hempstead yesterday, and proceeded with their examination into the Newtown frauds.

It is reported that the line of steam-railroad extending from East New-York to Jamaica is about to be purchased by a number of Brooklyn and New-York capitalists.

All attempts at dragging Newtown Creek for the body of Mrs. TAYLOR, supposed to have been murdered, have proved ineffectual, because of the great amount of ice in the water.

The Common Council of Long Island City, on Tuesday night, censured a reporter for publishing a criticism on an Alderman, and refused to allow him to remain within the railing.

At a meeting at East New-York yesterday, Mr. DITMAS JEWELL submitted a resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the erection of a town house and the construction of cells wherein to incarcerate prisoners. The resolution was adopted.

A few days since some forty or fifty laborers employed in the grading of the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad struck for higher wages. Yesterday they returned and attacked a gang of twenty or more laborers who refused to join them in the strike, injuring several of them severely.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new Board of Supervisors will meet at Richmond on Saturday next.

The Court of Sessions after trying several minor cases adjourned yesterday.

The town-book of Castletown, which was stolen on the 27th of February, has been returned to the Town Clerk's office.

On Monday next the Board of Supervisors will confer with Mr. JUDD in reference to a proposed change in the police system of the county. Drainage and sanitary matters will be considered, and the Seaman's Retreat and Quarantine affairs will also be discussed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WILLIAM F. BROWNE, Justice of the Peace, in Morrisania, was indicted yesterday for misdemeanor in his official capacity and embezzlement of fines. Judge TAPPEN admitted him to bail in the sum of $5,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three additional cases of small-pox were reported in Newark yesterday.

A co-operative land association has been formed at Newark, with 150 members.

The expenditures of the Orange City Government during the year are reported at $265,000.

JOHN F. BROKAW fell dead on Elm-street, Newark, yesterday. He had been suffering for some time from heart disease.

On Tuesday night, a man giving the name of LEWIS ENGLEMANN entered a canal-boat lying in Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, and stole a gold watch and other articles. He was arrested.

Sheriff RHEINHARDT, of Hudson County, yesterday conveyed to the State Prison at Trenton, Charles Hanued, James Smith, John Shepard, William Carpenter, Kate Galoogly, Mary McSpenit, William Thompson, Edward Hartlett and Hugh Bensley, convicted at the last term of the Court. The sentences range from two to eighteen years.

The Strike of the Tailors.

A strike occurred on Tuesday last at the manufacturing house of CARHART, WHITFORD & Co., tailors, in Hudson-street. A large number of what are called basters, all men, struck for a rise in their pay of twenty-five cents on a garment. The strike caused much inconvenience on Tuesday, and a partial suspension of business. A TIMES reporter yesterday called at the workshop and found the labor proceeding in its accustomed manner. The foreman of the establishment stated that the difficulty had been compromised without any serious disturbance of the course of business, and to the entire satisfaction of the workmen.

Descent on Panel-Houses.

The Police of the Fourteenth Precinct last night visited five reputed panel-houses, respectively numbered 48, 99 and 101 Crosby-street, and 125 and 136 Elm-street. It had been alleged that the panel game had been extensively carried on in these houses, but only one arrest was made last night, that of a girl named MARY WILLIAMS, residing at No. 48. Capt. CLINCHY, however, removed all the bolts, hinges, springs and other apparatus by which the disreputable trade has been so long carried on, and for the time destroyed their mode of doing business.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, March 6.—SUGAR—No. 12 in fair demand at 9⅝ reals ₱ arroba. EXCHANGE—On United States, sixty days currency, par, at ½ ₱ cent. premium; do. short sight, 2 ₱ cent. premium; sixty days gold, 11¼ ₱ cent. premium; do. short sight, 13 ₱ cent.; on London, 23¼@24 ₱ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

"Consumption arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL burns in the ordinary kerosene lamps, and may be relied on as perfectly safe.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters, on the Pier in Hoboken, until 1 P. M.... For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 4 North River, until 2¼ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way........	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central........	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R....	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven........	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport........	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way........	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail........	6 P. M.
South, Through........	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way........	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver........	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c........	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

LATEST MARINE NEWS.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

Sld. schr. E. A. Hooper, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Arr. steam-ship Alaska, from Panama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6.—Arr. steam-ship San Salvador, from New-York; ship Herald, from Boston; schrs. William Flint, from Boston; E. B. Eberman, from Philadelphia; S. L. Russell, from Wilmington, Del.; B. H. Iron, from Philadelphia; E. S. Potter, from Orient.

Cld. brig Recurso, for Barcelona.

The steamer San Salvador passed the steam-ship Metropolis, from New-York, for Wilmington, off Cape Hatteras, with her crank-pin broken, and under sail for Norfolk.

The Tonawanda was surveyed today, and will take cargo and sail on the regular day, Friday.

European Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, March 6.—The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Small, from New-York Feb. 24, for Glasgow, arr. here today.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The Inman line steam ship City of London, Capt. Morehouse, from New-York Feb. 24, for Liverpool, arr. at this harbor at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

For other Marine News see third page.

SEE THIS

Bill of Fare.

THE WHOLE OF IT COSTS

ONLY

A DIME.

All those who saw

HEARTH AND HOME

as it used to be,

and all who have not seen it at all, are specially invited to examine it as it is NOW, with its 20 large pages every week, filled with fine ENGRAVINGS, and a very choice assortment of interesting and instructive reading-matter, from the best writers of the age. Look at THIS WEEK'S number (to be had of all News-dealers, and of the Publishers.) Here is an outline of

PART OF THIS WEEK'S CONTENTS:

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS. (Important Hints to all Parents.)
PULMONARY ELOQUENCE. (For Ministers and Editors.)
LITTLE PITCHERS. (All Parents should read this.)
KEEP COOL. (Hints for THIS Year.)
BITS OF TRAVEL. (Pleasing Extracts from "H. H.")
LEISURELY SAUNTERER'S NOTES.
FOUR CHOICE TIT-BITS.
"SO CHEAP."—Thoughts for the Times.
A DOMESTIC POND.—Illustrated.
GRAPES AS FOOD.—TEA ROSES.
PLANT HUMBUGS.—Needed Warning.
HAY VERY DEAR.—Cheap Substitute.
A TABOGGAN PARTY IN CANADA. Large Illustration.
MONTREAL.—The Beautiful City of the North. (A very pleasing Sketch and Picture, by George E. Waring.)
OUR HOPPER.—Contains many items.
"THAT REMINDS ME."—Original Humor.
SHINGLE-MAKING IN FLORIDA.—Illustrations.
HOUSE-KEEPERS' AND MOTHERS' COLUMNS. (Several excellent suggestions on care and training of children—Home-made Point Lace, Illustrated, &c.)
JEAN INGELOW'S STORY.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON. (The foremost charitable institution in the world.—Interesting account of it.)
OUT OF THE WILDERNESS. (A charming but thrilling STORY, by Augusta Larned.)
CHILDREN'S PAGES.—Many Pictures. (Containing lots of GOOD THINGS for the LITTLE FOLKS, by Mary E. Dodge, Aunt Sue, Uncle Tim's new Muddles for Old and Young, and a very humorous illustrated Poem, called Adventures of Ann Eliza.
SPLINTERS......COMIC PICTURE.
NEWS OF THE DAY AND WEEK. (Current topics, and the news brought up to the moment of going to press.)

all the above

AND MORE, IN THIS WEEK'S

Hearth and Home.

Ask your Newsman for it, or send to the Publishers,

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MANHATTAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts During the Year 1871.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.....		$1,828,883 93
For Interest....		415,734 33
For Interest, &c., accrued....		91,921 17
Total....		$2,336,539 43
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policy and Payment of Annuities..	$476,606 42	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policy and Bonus, &c....	606,307 57	
Total amount returned to Policy-holders....	$1,082,913 99	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c....	273,495 78	
		$1,356,409 77
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank, Trust Company and on hand....	$664,965 27	
Bonds and Mortgages and Interest accrued on same....	3,116,106 17	
Loans on Policies in force....	2,323,229 74	
United States and New-York State Stocks....	741,033 75	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission....	593,334 37	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds, (Market value of the Securities, $200,000)....	159,750 00	
Interest due to date, and all other property....	97,282 45	
Total....	$7,695,701 75	

LARGE ACCUMULATION.

Annual Progressive Dividends

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

All the approved forms of modern LIFE and ENDOWMENT INSURANCE.

TONTINE POLICIES.

HENRY STOKES, President.
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J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assist. Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ADMIRERS OF ART.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF OIL-PAINTINGS IN SOMERVILLE'S ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., from the great masters of the Italian, German, Belgian and French schools, comprising originals of Swiss, Italian and German scenery; also, Figures, Interior and Castle pieces, from the Munich and other exhibitions.

Exhibition commences THURSDAY, March 7. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free.

AUCTION SALE will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

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LADIES' WATCHES, GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPERS, OF ALL GRADES AND IN EVERY STYLE OF CASE, GOLD ENAMELED AND SET WITH GEMS.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, A GREAT VARIETY FROM THE BEST MAKERS. CHAINS, LOCKETS, &c., TO CORRESPOND.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.

CONTINENTAL BUILDING, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 NASSAU-ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.

Number of Policies Issued in 1871..10,170
Amount Insured in 1871....$20,515,451
Whole Number of Policies Issued by the Company....42,570

INCOME, 1871.		
Premium receipts....		$2,518,873 55
Interest and Rents received and accrued..		240,179 27
Total....		$2,759,052 82
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death and Annuities.....		$496,859 80
Paid to Policy-holders for Dividends, Returned Premiums, Purchased Policies, &c....		707,713 51
Paid for Commissioners, Brokerage, and Agency Expenses....	$344,898 75	
Paid for Medical Examinations....	38,547 93	
Paid for Taxes, Salaries, Rents, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	149,537 85	
Paid for Commissions commuted....	108,493 70	
Paid for Office Furniture, Safes, &c....	3,329 96	
Paid for Sundries, Reinsurance, Fire Insurance, &c....	19,155 49—	$663,963 68
ASSETS.		
Cash Items, (in Bank, on hand, &c.,)....	$325,832 45	
United States Bonds....	137,100 00	
Bonds and Mortgages....	540,100 00	
Premium Loans secured....	1,778,163 64	
Actuarial value of the Policies securing these Loans is about $3,500,000.		
Loans on Stocks....	143,105 00	
Deferred Premiums, Semi and Tri-Annual and Quarterly..	883,513 38	
Real Estate in New-York....	810,000 00	
Premiums in course of collection....	406,447 52	
Commuted Commissions....	231,735 02	
Accrued Interest....	63,277 01	
Sundry Securities....	43,540 24—	$5,362,814 26
LIABILITIES.		
Net present value of all outstanding Policies in force Dec. 31, 1871, (New-York standard)....	$4,343,650 00	
Losses reported in process of adjustment....	103,500 00	
Capital Stock....	100,000 00	
Total Liabilities....		$4,547,150 00
Surplus....		$815,664 26

OFFICERS:

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Vice-President....M. B. WYNKOOP.
Secretary..........J. P. ROGERS.
Actuary............S. C. CHANDLER, JR.
Medical Examiner.E. HERRICK, M. D.
Counsel............DIMOCK, WHITNEY & JONES.

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NO. 591 BROADWAY,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CHINA, GLASS,

CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

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BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GAS-FIXTURE BUSINESS

WILL BE CONTINUED AS FORMERLY.

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East 14th-st., Union-square,

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Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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All of the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

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